THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 2. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. DECEMBER 7, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

We Offer Bargains

Call and See our NEW GOODS and get our prices. Elegant stock of

Ladies AND Gents' Underwear,

SPECIAL

STOCKING SALE

H. ROSENBLATT.

Everything, New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG

Has a splendid line of

Silverware AND Holiday GOODS,

Watch this Space For Bargains.

Marshal House.

Newly Furnished,

Re-Opened to the Public.

This house has been thoroughly cleaned throughout, and is in first-class order, and under an entire new management.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Connection,

We have ample barn accommodations for 25 head of horses.

Corner 6th and Laurel Streets.

MALCOLM McLAREN, Prop

CATCH Tascott and your fortune's made. There is $50,000 in it.

PEOPLE who steal timber from railroad lands are not finding it pleasant sailing.

AN attempt will be made to divide Stearns county at the coming session of the legislature.

DECEMBER is the holiday month and liberal advertisers are the ones who reap a holiday benefit.

THE Aitkin Age has passed out of Mr. Tucker's hands and E. J. Luther will hereafter control its destinies.

A GAMBLING house at Duluth was raided on Saturday and twelve men captured. Mayor Hemstead might take a pointer from this.

P. T. BARNUM has made his will and attached to it is the certificate of two physicians attesting to his sanity when the instrument was made, Barnum doesn't propose to have a contest over his property.

Haven't Read His Message.

There is no whinning by Grover Cleveland, and he is a bigger man to-day than he ever was before.—Crookston Times.

The Dakota Sufferers.

J. Harpman, treasurerer of the Dakota relief committee, charges that the $3,000, subscribed by an unknown New York benefactor, for the relief of sufferers in Dakota and more particuliarly the Jews, and sent to the governer of Dakota, has been withheld, excepting $500, from its intended destination. He states that the Jews are now well supplied but that there is much destitution among the Gentiles.

Railroad Brakeman.

At the convention of the Railroad Brakemen in Columbus, O., last month, the annual report of Grand Secretary O'Shea showed that the cash receipts for the year had been $145,405, of which $123,006 was paid out in the beneficiary claims. The membership of the order was 12,000, an increase of over 3,000 for the year. The membership now is estimated at 14,000. Twenty-six new lodges were organized last year. The number of lodges has increased 206 in the last three years, and the membership has increased 10,000. In the same period the death and disability claims amounted to about $300,000. The next convention will be held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1889.

A Deplorable Condition.

A dispatch from Chicago says that a majority of the members of the board of ecucation have decided to refuse the offer of the Patriotic Sons of America to present to the body a number of United States flags, to be hung in the schools for the purpose of inculcating thoughts of patriotism in the pupils, on the ground that certain elements mignt be antagonized thereby and that other nationalities might demand the display of foreign flags. In this connection it is an interesting fact that every member of the majority is of foreign birth or parentage. They are appointed by the mayor as the price of political activity. It looks as though a person's life would be in danger to speak of the American flag in Chicago in a few years.

Pretty Well Spotted.

The republicans of New York have inaugurated a most wholesome movement in exposing a number of men who have claimed to be republicans and have had charge of republican interests in certain localities, only to betray them. It was found that one or two congressmen were defeated through traitorous conduct of leaders and those leaders are now being investigated, and if the charges are found true will be bounced out of the party. The same policy should be inaugurated here in this county. There are certain men who come up as delegates, participate in conventions, ask for party honors because they are republicans, and then on election day stab the regular nominees in the back. Thanks to the effective work done the past year they are pretty well spotted and in the future the proper committees will see that they don't have an opportunity to repeat their treachery.—Fergus Falls Journal.

We see, then, that Crow Wing county is not alone in this kind of business. If there is not a weeding out of political parasites in this region before another campaign we shall miss our guess. It beats all how "straight" they work after election.

Important To Lumbermen.

The secretary of the state board of health has issued the following circular.

I am instructed to ask your immediate attention to the necessity of knowing that the men you employ this winter are thoroughly protected by vaccination against small pox. This disease is again prevailing in places adjacent to the lines of travel both in Canada and the United States. It was brought directly through the Canadian quarintine to a township in this State last August, and resulted in eight cases and three deaths. To avoid the terrible experience of a few years ago, vaccination is the sure safeguard. It is as much for the benefit of the men as for yourselves and the people at large. To be safe, therefore, re-vaccinate every one who has not had a succeful vaccination within the last five years, and can show a good scar as evidence thereof.

Your foremen should keep a list of the men, in this respect, and should be on their guard against any eruptive desease appearing among them. Instruct them to isolate any one having suspicious symptoms, with their clothing and bedding, till a medical opinion, or sufficient time shall develop their true character. I will advise any one of them, promptly, who will write me for the purpose, and will be obliged for the earliest information of anything suspicious, that we may give assistance where needed.

The Presidents Message.

The message is presented in full to our readers on the inside pages. It is a question of some considerable doubt as to whether it will repay the readers for their time to peruse it. There is one point, however, that is brought out clearly which is the fact that Grover Cleveland is mad clear through on account of his defeat.

Brought them to Brainerd

A telegram to the Globe from Little Falls says:

Yesterday an unusual influx of strangers and citizens from adjoining towns was noticed in this city that augured ill to the murderers, Bulow and Randall, who were confined in the jail. Warned by a telegram, Sheriff Rasicot and Deputy William Rasicot took Bulow, the murderer of Frank Eich, and Randall, the murderer of Ziegler, from the jail, shackeled them together, put them into a carriage and drove rapidly away, at about 6 o'clock last evening. This morning at 4:30 a crowd of people numbering about 150, assembled at the jail and demanded admittance of Deputy Sheriff John Sands, who informed them that the prisoners were not they. The crowd refused to believe the deputy's story, and the jailer, in order to satisfy the would-be lynchers, admitted a delegation of ten, who searched the jail only to find that the prisoners had flown. The disappointed crowd then retired. There were twenty-six wagon loads of them, from St. Cloud, St. Wendel, Buckman and other towns of Morrison, Benton and Stearns counties. Sheriff Rasicot's movements were conducted with such secrecy that not a person in the crowd even suspected this morning that the prisoners were miles away. To what point the prisoners were taken is unknown, but no doubt they are in a safe place somewhere in the state. The sheriff proved himself too sharp for the would-be lynchers, and the judge of that court failed to secure his victims. It is rumored this morning that the murderers are in St. Paul. Sheriff Rasicot will probably keep their whereabouts a secret for the present. If the prisoners had been found justice would have been summarily meted out to Bulow. It is not understood that Randall was wanted, Bulow being the special object of vengeance.

Instead of taking the murderers to St. Paul, Sheriff Rasicot brought them to Brainerd and landed them safely in the county jail here, driving across the country. Learning that Randall was not especially desired by Judge Lynch he came up yesterday and took him back to Little Falls.

Two Nights of Comic Opera.

The Hudson Eckert Juvenile Opera company will appear in Brainerd next Monday and Tuesday evenings, in "Olivette" and "Chimes of Normandy." This company comes to us highly recommended by both press and public. The following is taken from the Bismarck Tribune:

"Bismarck has had many good entertainments, she has been regaled with performances by artists who rank as stars in the exacting, though effete society of the east, but never have her citizens witnessed a performance which gave better satisfaction than that given by the Juvenile Opera company last evening. Much had been promised by the press, but the intelligent and discriminating audience which enjoyed the performance last night will agree that it more than fulfilled the promise. Camille Cleveland is a fascinating Olivette and has already earned the distinction of being one of the most popular soubrettes on the stage. The little man who does the comedy work of Coquelicot is Teddy Gamble, and it is no flattery to state that the ludicrous and laughprovoking phases of life have been well mirrored to his mind. He is a natural comedian and although a mere lad, he needs no apology for his age. All in all, this company is the best Bismarck has ever had."

A Problem.

The recommendation of Secretary Hart, that county jails be abolished and district jails be built at accessible points, is claiming the attention of the press throughout the state. It is probable that the secretary found some strange problems in his investigation of this subject—for example: If a sheriff is allowed $3.25 per week for the board of a prisoner; and board consists of bread and coffee for breakfast, tea and bread for breakfast, and soup for dinner, how much of the 25 cents does the sheriff get? There is no question about the $3.—Prison Mirror.

This Prison Mirror man must be a stranger to Sheriff Spalding, of Crow Wing county, or he would never make the assertion.

Condensed State News.

There is no ice in Duluth harbor yet.

Several cases of diphtheria in Aitkin.

A vicious dog bit two little girls at Duluth Monday.

Four wolves were killed in a cave near Lake City.

Horse thieves continue to be a nuisance in Southern Minnesota.

The Chinese students are entertaining Duluth audiences.

A valuable horse at Austin was gored by a mad bull and killed.

A lemonade and ice cream picnic held at Duluth Monday was attended by about 100 people.

The street car barns at Duluth were flooded by a bursted water main.

Duluth high school pupils have engaged in a war with the principal.

A new German Methodist church is being built across the river from Red Wing.

A Plainview farmer sold 28 hogs for $575. They averaged 411 pounds each.

There is fear of a famine among cattle in the southern part of the state for lack of hay.

David Burbank had his skull fractured while skating on St. Louis bay at Dulnth.

A drunken man cut his face badly at Winnebago City by falling through a window.

An emigrant named Ole Nelson was robbed of $160 by unknown thieves near St. Cloud.

The C. N. Nelson Lumber company at Duluth will cut 500,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

The Moorhead hotel robbers are supposed to be the ones who robbed the post-office recently.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Held Tuesday, December 4th, 1888.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held December 4th, 1888.

All members of the board were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

The following bills were allowed:

Slipp Bros., stoves and hardware for poor farm	$191 15
Slipp Bros., goods furnished county jail	4 80
Losey & Dean, burial of Emily Stickney and child of Mrs. Pangbarn	28 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners proceedings	8 25
H. Spalding, boarding prisoners and receiving same in jail	46 99
H. Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners	17 35

On motion properly carried an appropriation of $100 was made from the road and bridge fund to complete corduroy in Town 44-30, and Commissioner Martin was appointed as overseer.

The following bills were allowed:

Pioneer Press Co., stationery	$ 2 12
John Milem, salary as superintendent of poor farm two months	120 00
A. S. McIntire, repairing court house wall	15 38
E. N. Donaldson, drawing jury September term	3 00
G. A. McDonald, salary custodian of bridge, November	25 00
W. E. Campbell, blankets for county jail	13 75
Peter Keiling, hauling stoves to poor farm	2 00
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	35 50
L. P. White, lumber furnished poor farm	4 32
Stephen Sangola, board and care of Mary Kargola	19 43

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

All members present.

The following bills were allowed:

I. U. White, putting on storm doors, sheds and sash county jail	$107 82
M. Hagberg, groceries furnished poor farm	26 64
Swartz & Hack, goods furnished poor farm	27 45
Lewis Wick, work done on road, overseer Town 44-29	27 00

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of the legal voters of congressional Township 44, north of Range 30 west, have petitioned the board to organize said territory as a town, under the name of Town of Long Lake, and this board being satisfied that said territory should be organized as a town, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That said territory be and the same is hereby organized as a town under the name of Town of Long Lake, and the first town meeting of said town shall be held at the school house on Section ten (10) in said Township December 22nd A. D. 1888.

RESOLVED, That the auditor make out notice of election in Town of Long Lake and hand same to sheriff to be posted.

The following bills were allowed:

M. Hagberg, oils furnished county jail	2 60
D. Barden, work done on Mille Lacs road as overseer	18 50
A. J. Collins, house rent voting at Collins precinct	5 00
S. W. Gray, bringing in election returns from Oak Lawn	1 00
John Engman, bringing in election returns from Deerwood	3 40
W. S. Hill, bringing in election returns from Mooreseville	3 40
Chris. Racey, bringing in election returns from Daggett Brook	3 20
A. Stoffard, one day judge election Bay Lake	3 00
J. D. Tarrey, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
J. M. Young, three days judge and bringing in returns from Bay Lake	14 40
N. Newgard, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
N. E. Baker, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
Seth Dinwiddie, one day judge of election and bringing in returns from Mille Lacs	8 00
H. Scott, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Clarke Dinwiddie, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
A. A. Miller, one day clerk of election Mille Lacs	3 00
F. E. Warren, one day clerk of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Hiram Scott, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Paul Lignau, two days clerk of election Long Lake	6 00
P. Paulson, two days judge of election Long Lake	6 00
Oscar Thelander, two days judge of election and bringing in election returns from Long Lake	7 40
T. Paulson, two days judge of election and rent of house, Long Lake	11 00
D. H. Hughey, two days clerk of election Long Lake	6 00
A. Leighton, two days judge of election Fairbanks	6 00
John McNight, two and half days judge of election and bringing in returns from Fairbanks	9 90
E. M. Phelps, two days judge of election Fairbanks	6 00
M. W. Still, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Gull River	10 60
W. S. Senff, one day clerk of election Gull River	3 00
N. J. Palmer, two days judge of election Gull River	6 00
L. W. Stevenson, two days judge of election Gull River	6 00
A. J. Collins, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Collins	13 80
A. W. Peck, three days clerk of election Collins	9 00
E. L. Mitchell, three days judge of election Collins	9 00
H. W. Sypes, three days clerk of election Collins	9 00
C. C. Kelley, three days judge of election Collins	9 00
Tom Harden, three days judge of election Pine River	9 00
Warren Chase, three days clerk of election Pine River	9 00
John Dolan, three days clerk of election Pine River	9 00
W. E. Chase, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Pine River	16 60
J. Staker, three days judge of election Pine River	9 00
J. Bartlett, three days clerk of election Hackensack	9 00
E. L. Connar, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Hackensack	20 60
J. F. Edelbrock, three days clerk of election Hackensack	9 00
S. Phippeney, three days judge of election	9 00
G. B. Kennedy, three days judge of election Hackensack	9 00
Wm. Trast, one days constable Hackensack	2 00
Wm. Curro, one day constable Hackensack	2 00
F. L. Hanscon, three days judge of election Gull River	9 00
H. H. Davis, two days clerk of election Gull River	6 00
John Hayton, three days judge of election Gull River	9 00
B. B. Bartlett, two days clerk of election Gull River	6 00
R. W. Bennett, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Warners	15 80
A. C. Gould, one day judge of election and bringing in returns from Eagle Lake	10 60
F. G. Sundberg, digging grave for child	3 00

On motion properly carried M. McFadden was authorized to renew insurance policy on court house and jail.

The following bills were allowed:

P. G. Fogelstrom, attending to sick people	$ 21 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage six commissioners meetings	32 40
M. McFadden, policy on court house and jail	480 00

On motion properly carried, auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of taxes on Lot 19, Block 43, for 1887.

Auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for county printing for ensuing year.

Board adjourned until December 24th, 1888.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

The Last Straw.

Last Saturday evening, in Winona a cow voluntarily fell in line and marched with the celebrants of the republican victory. She represented the patient people who are being sucked dry by onerous taxation. The intelligent bovine seems to have had a very clear notion of the important position she held in the republican line of march.—National Republican.

WHAT! THIS!!

A great many people of late have been trying to determine which would be the most advantageous thing to do to enjoy health and pleasure.

After careful investigation it has been ascertained that the most practical, is to purchase a ticket to one of the numerous Winter Resorts of the South or West via the Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. "Albert Lea Route," "St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis Short Line," which are now on sale at all principal points at greatly reduced rates.

Your especial attention is called to the fact that the "Albert Lea Route" is the ONLY LINE making daily connections with the Vestibuled Trains of the "Great Rock Island Route," which run through without change to Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver.

The solid through train service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis Short Line is unsurpassed for parties desiring to visit the Winter resorts of the South, and is POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE running Pullman Buffet Sleepers and First Class Coaches through to St. Louis via Burlington.

The detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., call upon your nearest ticket agent, or write to

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Will attend to any business in either line.

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Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
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(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

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Physician and Surgeon,
Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

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In Groceries & Provisions

We carry the choicest and most select goods the market affords; canned goods, staple and fancy groceries, flour and feed. Our immense stock speaks for itself. Look it over.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Is replete with an elegant line of ladies and gents underwear, hosiery and mittens, lumbermens goods, overshirts; We cannot fail to please our customers in clothing.

WE HAVE HOLIDAY Goods Galore!

Our line of toys is one of the most complete in the northwest. We can please the most fastidious in the matter of Christmas goods. Look our stock over before you purchase.

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Offer the best service, and makes the fastest time of any line between St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines and Kansas City. All trains carrying through sleepers and making close connection at Omaha and Kansas City for California points. This is the short line to Chicago, no change of cars and all classes of tickets honored. Two trains a day each way with finest Pullman sleepers and most modern dining cars, on which every delicacy of the season may be obtained at a moderate price These dining cars are a special feature of the "Royal Route," and for liberal service and comfort, are unequalled by any in the world.

Buy your tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and you will never travel by any other line.

Tickets for sale by all ticket agents.

For time tables and other information apply to

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER OR J. L. SMITH.

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has in so short a period gained the reputation and popularity enjoyed by the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE. From a comparatively unknown factor in the commercial world, it has been transformed to an independent, influential, grand **THROUGH ROUTE**, with magnificent depots, superb equipment and unsurpassed terminal facilities Through careful catering to details, it has won for itself a reputation for solidity, safety, convenience and attention to its patrons, second to no railroad in the country. **Pullman** sleepers, models of palatial comfort, dining cars in which the cuisine and general appointments are up to the highest standard, and coaches especially built for this route, are among the chief elements which have contributed towards catering successfully to a discriminating public. Located directly on its line between MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, and DULUTH and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO, are the following thriving cities of Wisconsin and Michigan: NEW RICHMOND, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, ASHLAND, HURLEY, WIS., IRONWOOD, MICH., BESSEMER, MICH., STEVENS POINT, NEENAH, MENASHA, OSHKOSH, FOND DU LAC, WAUKESHA and BURLINGTON, WIS.

For detailed information, lowest current rates, berths, etc., via this route, to any point in the **South** or **East**, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address

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One Dollar Per Year

The BLADE gives more reading, better departments and later news than any of its competitors. It is the largest dollar paper published, and its departments so carefully edited that it cannot help but interest each member of every family. In fact the BLADE

Has Not An Equal.

A specimen copy will tell more than we can give in this advertisement. We therefore invite EVERYBODY to send their address on a postal card for a specimen copy. Send the address of all your friends at the same time.

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With the BLADE one year only $18.00. This machine is made in the BLADE'S own factory, especially for BLADE subscribers. It is guaranteed as good, as handsome, as light running, as durable and as valuable in every way as any $75.00 or $100.00 sewing machine made. Send for circular.

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For clubs we this year pay the largest cash commission for new subscribers than we have ever paid, or ever paid by any paper. Write us for our confidential terms to agents. It is easier to raise a club for the BLADE than for any other publication, and an active worker can earn $2.00 to $5.00 per day on the terms we offer. Single subscribers will remit one dollar for one year. Everybody invited to send for free specimen or terms to agents. Address,

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Mother's don't let your little boys get sick on account of not having warm clothes enough when you can buy a suit from $1.50 up to $4.00, all wool, and overcoats at the same prices.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

More than 60 per cent of adult English women, married and unmarried, are working for daily subsistence, and the number multiplies every year.

There is but one Republican in Means, Ky., and he joined in the Democratic parade, making the procession include every man, woman and child in town.

A Philadelphia court decided in a recent lawsuit that it is libelous to call a widow "a daisy," and has put the damages for this remark in a letter at nearly a thousand dollars.

Says the Arizona Sentinel: "Ouche and his wife, two strapping Yuma Indians, were weighed the other day and 'tipped the beam' at 438 pounds. The buck is not over 22, and the squaw 16 years of age."

J. M. Levy, the chief proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, died peacefully in his arm chair. He was urged to go to bed, but refused, saying his rule was to go to bed at a certain hour, and he did not intend to deviate from his usual custom.

Slaveric, now chief bandit in Bulgaria, is handsome, highly educated and an eloquent orator. Two years ago he was a member of the Bulgarian skuptschina, but was caught "boodling" and took to the mountains.

Sir E. Cecil Guinness, of "London stout" fame, recently purchased Savernake, the ancestral seat of the rowdy marquis of Ailesbury, for $3,500,000. This is the largest real estate transaction for many years in England.

A well-authenticated story is told of a Waterbury cat which died of grief over the death of a mistress for whom it had a remarkable affection. As soon as the animal saw the face of the dead girl it fell dead with a groan.

Railroad wars, like all other international disturbances, are seldom conducive to permanent public good, and are a hindrance to the smoothness of our country's commerce. "Live and let live" should be the rule all around.

Gerald Massey, the British author, who is coming to this country to lecture, is 60 years of age. He is a poet, a philosopher, and a spiritualist, and it will be in the hall of the latter that he will be first heard in Boston.

We have the greatest number of miles of railroad track of any country in the world, but the Argentine Republic can beat us and every one else for making theirs straight. On the road from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes is a stretch of 211 miles without a curve.

Ever since the year 1 people have carried buckeyes in their pockets as a charm against rheumatism, and now comes a Georgia man to swear that the acorn, likewise carried, is even a sovereign balm and cordial to all the ills, aches, pains, and swellings of a limping world.

There are probably a thousand women in the city of Pittsburgh who work in iron mills, making bolts, nuts, hinges, and barbed wire. Over three years ago, the men who had been working in the bolt works gave such dissatisfaction that the proprietors decided to try girls at the same work. The venture was such a success that nothing would induce them to go back to the boys and men.

A correspondent writing from Gotts Island, Me., claims that this favored isle harbors neither tramps, rats nor mosquitoes. No rum is ever sold there, neither is there any mud. He has never seen an intoxicated person on the island, and but one house was ever burned for 100 years. The people are not afraid of thieves, and seldom fasten their doors at night, except in cases of gales of wind. And there is not a dog on the island.

Clarence D. Raymond, upon being sentenced to one year by a Boston Judge for swindling, jumped up in the dock and asked: "Why not make it for life?" "Can't do it," replied the Judge; "but I will give you all the law will allow for this offence. Mr. Clerk, revoke that sentence, and make it two years." Taken aback, the young rascal tried to mumble an apology, and his mother pleaded with the Court to no purpose.

The late election was the twenty-sixth for President and the fifty-first for Congress. The term of the former office is four years and of the latter two years. We have therefore, about just completed the first 100 years of national existence under our present constitution, which was ratified by the requisite number of States 100 years ago last Summer. Gen. Washington did not take the office of President until April 30, 1789.

The surveying ship Egeria, of the British navy, which has been sounding about the Friendly Islands, has found the depths, one of 4,295 fathoms and the other 4,430 fathoms—about five miles. They are in latitude 24° south, longitude 175° west. These are more than a thousand fathoms greater than any other depths known in the southern hemisphere, and are only exceeded in three spots in the world. These are 4,655 fathoms, off the northeast coast of Japan, found by the United States ship Tuscarora; 4,475 fathoms, south of the Ladrone Island, discovered by H. M. S. Challenger, and 4,561 fathoms north of Porto Rico, discover by the United States ship Blake.

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

The Casualty Calendar.

Fire broke out in the hay shed adjoining Jargens & Price's store in Helena, Montana, and before subdued burned up several tons of hay, and also burned the roof of the store. Water was plenty and the fire easily extinguished. The stock of goods, consisting of general merchandise and mining supplies, was badly damaged by water. The total loss reaches $10,000.

A serious accident occurred in the Davis street excavation for sewers at Helena, Montana. Without warning the banks of gravel gave way and precipitated about five feet of earth and stones into the bottom of the cut where laborers were at work. Two of them, a Pole and a German, were buried under the land slide. When rescued it was found that one man had his leg broken and the other had both legs broken and his ribs injured, besides receiving internal injuries. It is thought the latter cannot live.

The Rock Hill company's mines at Robertsdale, Pa., became flooded soon after the miners had entered upon their work. There were 150 men in the mines at the time, and the rushing water swept them before it to the further end of the mines, where they were imprisoned for ten hours in water reaching to their chins. Their escape from the mouth of the mines was cut off by the incoming tide which had burst a dam above the mines, sweeping everything before it. The volume of water thus liberated covered an area of forty acres to a depth of five feet. By excavations, the current of water was finally turned from the mines, and after intense suffering the imprisoned miners were liberated. The company's loss is very great.

A double drowning occurred Thanksgiving evening in Big Stone lake, Minn., about nine miles above Ortonville. James Sullivan and Joseph Furz, two young men working on the farm of E. Remmick, living eight miles up the lake, started to go to Foster, five miles further up the lake, to attend a Thanksgiving dance. They borrowed an ice boat and started to sail up after dark. Two boys while skating found the ice boat in an air hole with a coat and two hats. They gave the alarm, and several neighbors with fish spears soon recovered the bodies. The tragedy must have occurred about eighteen hours before the discovery of the boat. Both were single men and without relatives in this country. They were buried by their former employer.

Talk About People.

Gen. W. T. Sherman contributes to the North American Review for December a copy of a letter written him by James G. Blaine in 1884 urging to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency in case it should be tendered him by the then approaching Chicago convention. Mr. Blaine expresses his belief that Gen. Sherman's selection by the convention was probable, and considered the general duty bound to accept the nomination. The North American Review also publishes Gen. Sherman's reply to Mr. Blaine's letter, in which the general states that he "will not in any event entertain or accept a nomination as a candidate for president by the Chicago Republican convention or any other convention for reasons personal to myself."

Dr. Sarah B. Chase, a lady who is known in New York as a lecturer to ladies, was married in a peculiar manner to Judge Hookey of Ohio. Mrs. Chase since her divorce from her husband some years ago has been advertising through the matrimonial agencies for a husband. She is quite wealthy, and two applicants presented themselves. Both were rejected. No. 3 was Judge Hookey, and he was accepted. The parties and their friends gathered in Mrs. Chase's parlor in New York, and both made verbal promises to live together as man and wife. A contract was signed, and this concluded the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Chase is fifty and Judge Hookey over sixty years of age.

Petty Criminalities.

The extradition case against George Godin, the Montana murderer who was captured by the Canadian police at Edmonton, was tried at Regina and the extradition granted. Sheriff Hathaway of Helena will return home and send a man after the prisoner, who cannot be taken away before fifteen days.

Col. Silsby, the notorious Bald Knobber who, with his gang, took Henry Ragsdale of Texas county, a government witness in a Bald Knobber case, from his house, hung him to a tree until nearly dead and then whipped him brutally, arrived at Springfield, Mo., in charge of a deputy marshal. Ragsdale is still confined to his bed.

Sheriff Hathaway, of Helena, Mont., arrived in Winnipeg from Ottawa, where he had been to secure the extradition of a half-breed Indian named Godin who nearly a year ago murdered a farmer in Montana. Godin is now a prisoner in the Regina police barracks and will be taken from there to Helena. He was to have been hung for the murder several months ago, but escaped to Canada. The Northwest mounted police, who arrested him, will be rewarded.

A Special from Pulaski, Tenn., tells of the finding of a body of a negro man packed in two sacks and thrown into Richland creek. The head was missing, and the body had been dissevered at the hips and the two parts put into seperate sacks. The remains had evidently been in the water several weeks. Suspicion pointed to a negro named Larkin Lancaster, and he is under arrest. The body is identified as that of Zach Dickson, who disappeared more than a month a ago.

The murder trial of Ed Chamberlain at Logansport, Ind., was terminated by the suicide of the defendant. The Chamberlain jury was impanelled ready for trial. The next morning the jury had scarcely risen from breakfast when a messenger from the sheriff's office rushed in, crying, "Chamberlain has suicided." The news was a great relief to the 12 men. Since they disbanded they have talked freely and are unanimous in saying that Chamberlain relieved them of a sad duty.

"Phil" Daly, the well known sporting man and the proprietor of the Pensylvania club at Long Branch and Saratoga, was the victim of a remarkably bold attempt at forcibl extortion at New York. There was a woman, a Miss Abbie Stanton, in the case. She is a "dressmaker" on Fourth avenue. In response to a letter from Miss Stanton, Daly went to her house. While there two men sprang from another room upon him and demanded his money. In the course of a struggle Daly was shot in the temple and slightly wounded. After the firing he men ran away. Daly had $3,000 in money and $30,000 in bonds on his person. The "dressmakers" in the house were arrested, but deny any complicity in the case.

Dr. Francis Tumblety, the erratic American, who was suspected by the London authorities of being implicated in the Whitechapel atrocities and who suddenly disappeared from England, arrived in New York from Havre on the French line steamer La Bretagne. Two detectives were awaiting the arrival of the steamer at the pier, and though he had traveled under an assumed name, his identity was discovered. He was permitted to land without interference and was traced to a boarding house on West street, where he was now domiciled. As there are no charges preferred against Dr. Tumblety for any criminal offense he will not be arrested. Detectives will keep him under surveillance for several days to come, so as to be able to reach him in case he is wanted.

A great stir has been created at Redfield Dak., by the startling news that County Treasurer Henry J. Winchell has proved a defaulter to the extent of about $12,000 and shipped out. Where he has gone no one knows. No one would have suspected anything wrong had not Winchell's deputy received a letter from the absconding treasurer saying that the writer was behind in his accounts and had gone away with no intention of returning. It is thought that Winchell is in Canada or Mexico by this time. Winchell had held the office four years and had been honored and thought well of by all who knew him. It was claimed at the time of the great county seat fight, when Winchell spent his money freely to secure the success of Ashton, that he was spending the county's money, but no one credited the story.

Capt. J. W. Root, of the firm of Root & Rank, merchants, walked up the railroad track three miles of Windom, Minn, deliberately folded his arms, lay down with his head on the rail in front of an approaching frieght train, and was literally beheaded. The train men substantially report that they saw a man coming toward the train as they came through the Barden cut, and when the whistle sounded that he stepped off the track as if to let the train pass, and when the engine was within a few yards of him and too close to stop he folded his arms and lay down upon the track. Capt Root and C. Rank had just traded their farms with Paul Seegar for his stock of goods, and took possession last week. Root was injured in the head during the war, and it is thought that his new business cares, with which he was unused, were more than his mind could stand, and thus became insane.

An attempt at jail breaking at Grand Forks, Dak., has just been frustrated. W. E. Master, who is confined in the county jail awaiting his trial on the charge of grand larceny, was the perpetrator. Since his incarceration Masier has occupied a cell with another prisoner on the second floor. Recently he has been the sole occupant and has made good use of isolation toward effecting his escape. The cell has double barred windows, bars external to the glass and a grated iron shutter within. Master's punctuality in making his bedding caused suspicion. A watch was set, and at midnight he was seen to rise from his cot, proceed to the window and file on the inside grating. A search was made of his cell and twenty-four jewelers' saws, frame and a three-cornered file were found. Who furnished the equipment is a mystery. Master is by profession a jeweler, and is one of the most crafty and vicious inmates of the county jail.

A Tower, Dak., shoemaker was arrested at Ely by Marshal Opperton on a warrant issued by Judge Davey. The complaint was made by parties in the town that Odell was peddling boots and shoes contrary to the ordinances of the town of Ely. He was taken from his bed and lodged in jail without the formality of even a trial, although the man protested earnestly against such an outrageous proceeding, and claimed he could give bail. Morning came, and Odell was fined $35 and costs, which he paid. Immediately on arriving at Tower he went to Attorney Bonham and commenced a suit for damages, false imprisonment and illegal work all around by the court officials. It now turns out that the town of Ely is in a heavy legal squabble, because Davey, by all reports' has not filed the necessary bonds, that fact, of course, eliminating him from the powers of justice. The marshal and Davey are under arrest, and the affair has caused intense excitement.

Foreign Gleanings

President Lucas, of the Frst National Bank of Columbus, Ind., arrived at Toronto, Canada, in response to a message from the bank's absconding teller, Schrieber, to meet him there. Schrieber did not keep his engagement, but later in the day Mr. Lucas received a telegram from Schrieber dated at Windsor, asking him to come there.

The German emperor's prolonged absence from public life has given rise to rumors that he is suffering from an aural tumor which is assuming an aggravated form. Semi-official reports state that his illness is simply a severe cold contracted through exposure during the recent hunt at Hetzlingen. No medical advice has been sought beyond that of the household physicians. The ear complaint slightly increased during the height of the catarrhal fever, but improved with the return of normal health.

Other News Jottings.

It is the intention of those who have the tariff bill in charge to pass it through the senate, if possible, before the Christmas holidays; if that is to be accomplished all of the time may be necessary, for it is evident that the Democrats intend to debate it at great length.

From appearances at Hecla mines in Michigan the fire will be as stubborn as any previous one, and the amount of damage that will be done will be many hundred dollars. Detectives are working on the incendiary case. A short time before the fire company had adopted the plan of giving a number to every miner and other persons entering the mine and requiring the surrender of the same upon reappearing at the surface. It is, therefore quite certain that the mine was fired by some of employe of the company.

The secretary of war has issued a general order directing: When not prevented by active service all the available infantry, cavalry and light artillery of the army shall devote a part of each summer to practice marches, encampments, maneuvers and other field operations simulating the operations of actual war. For this purpose the available force of each division or department will be assembled in as large bodies as practicable, having due record to economy and to the location of Indians who may possibly require control. Concentration will in general be made by marches; but in some cases, when the state of the appropriations will permit, infantry may be moved by rail to and from the places of concentration, for the purpose of joint operations with the mounted troops.

The Northern Pacific road will gain about four million acres by the decision of the attorney general in the case of the indemnity lands. Of this nearly three million is confirmed to it in the second indemnity belt as settled by the attorney general to be possessed by the road. It will gain about one million acres by the decision, allowing the company to take indemnity in Dakota for lands lost in Minnesota. It will gain, however, no indemnity for losses in Indian reservations in Minnesota, the secretary having decided in the case of Guilford Miller that under the terms of grants roads were not entitled to indemnity for Indian reservations, as the roads possessed the reservation subject to the Indian right of occupancy. This gives the Indian lands to the road after the Indians are through with them, and will put a considerable portion of the Sioux reservation in the lands of the railroad should the Indian title ever be disposed of. It also secures to the road certain lands in Minnesota.

The G. A. R. Exaggeration.

The so-called split in the Grand Army o the Republic, which originated at Indianapolis, continues an uppermost theme in veteran circles and with the local press. That the movement has been greatly exaggerated by the Eastern press, is admitted on all sides. The Indianapolis, (Ind.) News says:

The organization of Democratic soldiers is so far less importance than it has been made to appear, and charges that the reports regarding it are based upon information emanating from adjutant general Koontz. Inquiries among Democrats who belong to the G. A. R. demonstrates that very few of them are in sympathy with the movement, and do endorse the assertions of Gen. Koontz in saying that politics have been introduced in the order. Maj. Irvin Robins, one of the ex-commanders of the Gen. Thomas post, who was probably more prominent in organizing Democratic soldiers during the campaign than any other man in the party, is not a member of the association formed by Adj. Gen. Koontz, having declined to join it. There are many otber Democratic ex-soldiers of prominence who do not belong to the organization, among them Gov. Gray, Col. Zollinger, Maj Mitchell, who is a prominent Democratic and prosecuting attorney for this (Marion) county, speaking of the matter said: "As a member of the G. A. R., I can say that during all the time I have belonged to George H. Thomas Post politics never at any time, in any shape, in any manner or form entered in the work of the post, any more than politics may be intoduced in church organizations. It cannot be made any more of a political organization than the order of Masons, Odd Fellows or Knights of Pythias."

The Union Pacific Railroad Fraud.

The government directors of the Union Pacific, in their annual report to the secretary of the interior, say data now furnished by the commissioner of railroads contain all the information that is obtainable in regard to the finanical condition of the road. They content themselves with making recommendations and drawing conclusions from former reports.

The Union Pacific railroad, the report says, is not now and will not, when the money advanced as a subsidy is due the government, be in a condition to pay it. Should not some adjustment of its indebtedness be effected, the government will be compelled to take possession of the road, a result so full of dangers that it should not even enter into the discussion. Rather than the government should act as a common carrier, it would be better to lose every dollar of its debt and execute a release to the company.

The directors, after a discussion of the uncertainty which exists about the future of the road, and which they say retards its progress and lessens its value, conclude that the report of the majority of the commission appointed under the act of March 3, 1887, embodies a fair and equitable adjustment of the differences, and they commend their conclusions as sound, judicious and practical. The directors endorse the passage of the act which the majority report of the commission of March 3, 1887, recommends. The report is signed by A. C. Haskell, M. A. Hanna, F. R. Coudert, Franklin McVeagh, J. W. Savage.

A Strange Letter.

New York, Special Telegram, Dec. 4.—The Tribune prints the following card:

75 West Seventy-first Street, New York Dec. 4.—Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune: I and family are now returned from St. Louis, having deposited the coffined body of Mrs. Sherman near "our Willie," at the very spot chosen by ourselves in 1866, reaffirmed in 1883, and often spoken of as a matter of course between us. We have followed in the minutest particular her every wish. Every member of my own family and hers, the Ewings, are content, for no mortal was ever better prepared to "put on immortality" than Mrs. Gen. Sherman. Of course, being the older and subjected to harder strains, I expected to precede her, but it is ordained otherwise. In due time I will resume my place by her side, and I want my friends, especially my old soldier friends, to know that they will not be taxed one cent, for I have made or will make every provision. I have received by telegraph, mail, card and every possible way, hundreds of kind, sympathetic messages, all of which have been read by myself and children. To make suitable replies is simply impossible, and I offer the above as a general answer.

W. T. SHERMAN.

She Could Sing Lots of Hymns.

A little five-year-old who lives in Northwest Baltimore, and who is the pride of a jolly papa and a devoted mamma, was sent to a kindergarten one day. It was her first experience at school, but her composure was remarkable under the circumstances. The teacher asked her what she had been taught at home, and she replied:

"I can sing."

"What can you sing?" inquired the teacher.

"Oh, lots! My mamma and papa make me sing lots of hymns."

"Then let us hear one," said the teacher.

The five-year-old didn't hesitate a minute, but began as follows:

"If a body meet a body
Tramping through the snow,
There are no flies on Ghalagher
Because he let them go."

The teacher was dumfounded. On inquiry it was found that, while the mamma tried hard to teach her offspring such melodies as "Beulah Land," the wicked papa's instruction proved more effective.—Baltimore Herald.

CLEVELAND'S SAY.

President Cleveland Submits His Last Message for the Consideration of Congress.

He Touches at Length On the Widening Gulf Between Capital and Labor.

Reduction of the Revenue Advised—A Year of Tranquility With All Nations.

The Chinese Question—Treaties With Other Nations—The Nation's Pocketbook.

Consideration of Reports by the Various Heads of Departments—The Pension Question.

To the Congress of the United States: As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance with all its promised blessings of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always kept in the course of safety, or whether we have before us a way, plain and clear, which leads to happiness, to perpetuity. When the experimen of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution, and departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fixed, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair, and absolutely just. It has agreed that

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the apostle by the government. The citizen of our republic in its early day rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the costs of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady life and contented with it. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who side by side in friendly competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God has given them. A century has passed; our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufacturers wield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity. While only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading, upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the larger chase for easily acquired wealth.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Through Combinations of Capital the Gulf Between Employers and Employes Is Widening.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely by reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between the employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor. As we view the achievement of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to-day beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still, congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the

BENEFIT OF A FAVORED FEW,

the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles in those all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests in the refusal to abate, for the benefit of others, one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people. The grievance of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of

PERPETUAL SERVITUDE

and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered. Communism is a hateful thing and menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not more dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition. A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people who recognize the value of every American interest are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

This Question Touched Upon, as Is Also Pensions, the Indians and Government Buildings.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle, until a plan is perfected fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general government is the fountain of individual private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing impression that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealings should be waived. These ideas have been, unhappily, much encouraged by legislative acquiescence, and relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant or for reasons less valid, and large sums are expended for the purpose of public buildings and other improvements upon representations carefully claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation. A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building. Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands, so that converting them to other uses than for homes of honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of congress many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed. A plan in aid of Indian management, recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied. The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts and a postoffice in the national capital are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent. A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect hundreds of our private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to

MEET PRIVATE ENDS,

and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained in it more for local and private advantage than for public benefit. These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation which either bears upon its face its private character, of which, upon examination, develops such a motive power, and yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things to the public good. This devotion will lead to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation in the domain of state and local jurisdiction upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partition between proper subjects of federal and local care and regulations of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency of sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of the government with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligations to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers. What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future path. The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of the popular right and the champion of true American citizenship, declared: "The ambition which leads me on is anxious desire and fixed determination to restore to the people unimpaired the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness or their liberties protected, but in a plain system void of pomp; protecting all and granting favors to none; dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires, such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and free."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A Year of Tranquillity With All Nations—The Fisheries Question and Coast Boundary.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably susceptible of amicable settlement, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment. The questions between the United States and Great Britain relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and New England, I regret to say, are not satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of Feb. 20, 1888, together with a convention called under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of February last for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, and were submitted by me for the approval of the senate. This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterward on the 12th of September in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relation between the dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the senate alone. Comment upon, or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 27, last, that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax. Having essayed the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute, and to

REMOVE A CONSTANT MENACE

to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficulty and vexed question to which it related; and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress, which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous. Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in his country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course of time be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand; and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a great breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy the mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her majesty's legation in this city. My endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the senate.

THE COAST BOUNDARY

between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the congress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of national jurisdictional complications that adequate appropriation for a reconnoissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by congress with as little delay as possible. Knowledge to be thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement. It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damage to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada. The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth a correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people, and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick. I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in these islands will be found.

TREATIES.

The Chinese Question Considered and Treaties With Other Powers Touched Upon.

In a message accompanying my approval on the first day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who have suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation has been duly made, and the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed. On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at the capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of the government to the provision in the draft for a jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision, notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations. It is hoped that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as regards foreigners in Japan and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in matters of commerce. I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese subjects in the island Ikisima by the target practice of one of our vessels. A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now established.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION

is hereby recommended to organize and equip consuled courts in Corea. Persia has established diplomatic representations at this capital, and has evidenced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am, therefore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Saloman has been forcibly withdrawn and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman, that no government constituted by the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade of which unreasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and in consequence measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted. Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created. In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders no feature presents stronger recommendations for congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific states, creates a national interdependency and mutuality of interests which our present treaties were intended to foster and which make close communication a logical and modern necessity. The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am able to advert to the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task of maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long-pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22d of March last, the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both parties in interest.

The emperor of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people. The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian government, and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays. A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on Nov. 7 last; and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted. In pursuance of the policy of arbitration a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the senate. Like disposition of the claims of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the senate. Through unforeseen causes foreign to the will of both governments the ratification of the convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the rehearing of the

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS

of the United States under the treaty of 1886 failed to exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the senate. Although this matter in the stage referred concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative capacity in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixed commission of Caracas, with every desire to do justice to the representation of Venezuela. In this regard the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avoid the need of legislation or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist. As authorized by the congress preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics. Excepting in those cases where from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient. It is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will always be retained in our own hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements. With the government's concurrence [illegible] also with congressional authority, [illegible] powers have been invited to convene [illegible] April next upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated. The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to the tonnage duties have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused a wide, regretable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important and I shall make them a subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

CITIZENSHIP.

Rapid Increase in Immigration Demands Revision of the Naturalization Laws.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws calls for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class unfortunately large to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the state department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detered and unjust responsibilities would be avoided. The reorganization for the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It should not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision through subordinate agencies of affairs over a considerable district. I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me that the appropriation for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States at the city of New York have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and, believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country with this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and cooperate action by congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

THE NATION'S POCKETBOOK.

Review of the Financial Condition of the Country—Revenue and Surplus.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his department. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074.76, of which $219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties, and $124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30 1887, by $7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was $8,278,220.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than $5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to $377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are $274,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890 are $377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,467,488.34, showing a surplus of $101,232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than $47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenue for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of

INTERNAL REVENUE

taxes was collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was $5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3 4 per cent in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was $723,948.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,139.88 for the following year. The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ending June 30, 1888, and for the current year also by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law, as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress, removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400; the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.08. The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity is about $27,165,000. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government, but, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus, under the operation of the

JUST AND EQUITABLE LAWS,

had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent, the saving of 2 per cent made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be $55,760,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars. Since the purchase of the bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only $326,000 so often that the aggregate of sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than $19,700,000. Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 4th day of November, 1888, was $52,234,610.01. After deducting about $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act $266,988,280 in silver dollars, $55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th of June, 1888, there had been coined $299,708,790, and of this $55,829,303 was in circulation in coin, and $200,387,376 in silver certificates for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, $312,570,990 had been coined; $60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates. The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations I ask the careful attention of congress to the secretary's report.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Quotation From the Secretaries' Reports—Death of Gen. Sheridan—The Indians.

The secretary of war reports that the army of the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $9,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements. "The board of ordnance and fortification," provided for under the act approved Sept. 22 last, was convened Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns under provision of section 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast-iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board by the ordnance department of the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals throughout the country was granted by the secretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forging are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec. 15, 1888. A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for ship building and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting the proposals for the excavation for the

SHIP BUILDING

and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification bids for the furnishing of the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them—probably about 1890. Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of fifteen inches caliber and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine with full caliber projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten will [illegible] the date of the contract, so that all months fr[illegible] class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1889. I earnestly request that the recommendations [illegible] in the secretary's report, all of which are [illegible] my opinion calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the congress. Among these the proposition that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers, to test their fitness for promotion, is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the arguments in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN

in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet commander and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career, but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of the simple, generous and considerate nature.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks in the State of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys and 59 girls, in all 383 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible under the circumstances. The children, as they arrive at a suitable age, are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians for the purpose of instructing the adults, as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated. I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to the reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government. Their continual restraint at a distance from some of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthrophy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who, on the war path, have heretofore been actually guilty of murder, but of their kindred and friends who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent. The prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation, and they should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and to the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted. The secretary in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians and recites with painful vividness their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire of the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or other grounds.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction five, viz.: Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion, and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months. The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction and the additional labor involved the total ordinary or current expenditure of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the business department are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which in the years 1884-85 amounted to over 50 per cent of the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent, so that at the present time about 90 per cent of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on that account exceed an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

THE MAIL POUCH.

Growth of the Postal Business Demands a Readjustment of the Machinery—Postal Conventions.

The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years, and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England states, 5; Middle states, 181; Southern states and Indian Territory (41), 1,406; the states and territories of the Pacific coast, 190; the ten states and territories of the West and Northwest, 435; District of Columbia, 2; total, 2,219. Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,795,917.48; the estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles. The volume of business in the money order divisions, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of $143,000,000 for the year. During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with the Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions so far as negotiated has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In July last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise and parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth-class rates of postage. It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment to illustrate the enormous and

RAPID GROWTH OF BUSINESS

or of the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the postmaster general attention is earnestly invited to his report. A department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870 to $52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage, which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness. A bill proposed by the postmaster general was introduced at the last session of the congress by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens, invariably disturbed by changes of leasings and of site, it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rents at the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent per annum on what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places, and involving expenditures not justified by public honesty. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of congress. Of the total number of the postmasters 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentage on the receipts of their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was at some time, just. But the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law, itself fixing the rate, intended for them. Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in postoffices, and I call especial attention to the report and recommendations of the postmaster general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion; for substitutes for them on vacation; for substitutes for holidays and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but forty, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is $5,950,000. The legislation affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While for the most part the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet, under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owners of a railroad to take and carry the United States mail. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill-fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment. It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster general's report that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch, that fraud and crime have decreased, that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever before.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Recommendations of the Attorney General Concurred In—The Latter Day Saints.

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney general as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in this report that, though judgments in civil suits amounting to $552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $132,934 was collected thereon, and that, though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808.43, only $109,648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment, which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen. It [illegible] to March, 1885, that, though [illegible] six convictions there had been [illegible] and Idaho in the Territories of Utah, punishing under the laws of 1862 and 1882 crime, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation [illegible] six there have been since that date nearly [illegible] hundred convictions under these laws and [illegible] statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end. Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Friend company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, have resulted in a degree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver, pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Disposition of Public Lands—Railroad Grants—Attempt to Solve the Indian Problem.

In the report of the secretary of the interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made, but I commend the entire report to the attention of the congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in the forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gifts to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest in well distributed ownership the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to the national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principle cogently taught by reason and by example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open the door to fraudulent acquisition or an administration which permits favor to the rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of national domain; that over eighty million acres have been wrested from illegal usurpers, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims to be taken for the

HOMESTEADS OF HONEST INDUSTRY,

although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens. As it is a recompense for the labors and struggles for the recovery, our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statutes. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies which, by such means, may exercise lordships over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions, which is the prime basis of the intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to be in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control. I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected, and now that their existence is more pressing measures should be taken to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty. The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightment and civilizing education, is in favorable process. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorder, but rather marked by a better

REALIZATION OF THEIR TRUE INTERESTS

and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the latter methods of dealing with them and I commend its continued observance. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarities needs, while at the same time the inalienable right of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will, perhaps, add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate, but no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the pursuits of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian

NO LONGER NEEDS DEMONSTRATION.

It is established; it remains to make the most of it, and when it shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian, nor for the interests and good name of the nation. The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 900 during the year and the total enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,065, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing all are surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy. The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of $1.25 per acre for the entire body of land, the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admits. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of over-reaching can in any manner lie against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed. I concur in the suggestions of the secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the two reservations in California and the Crees. They should, in my opinion, receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

But a Small Portion of the Message Devoted to This Question—Laxity of Ideas.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of pensioners of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war and 5,104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280.22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was $3,262,574.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau $82,038,386.57, being 21¼ per cent of the total expenditures of the government during the year. I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible, in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot in my opinion be made consistent with justice to the pensioner or to the government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase, in many cases, existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject. The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being

altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of various precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

AGRICULTURE.

The Work Accomplished by the Department of Agriculture—Plans to Eradicate Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The department of agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growth, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and in Tennessee. Animals affected were held quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected. With this great danger upon us and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for the purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing state co-operation in connection with authority from congress

THE WORK OF ERADICATION

has been pressed successfully and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western states, and also from the Eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane has been introduced into the country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally conceded to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane. An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economies and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for is a proper function of the department and is now in operation. This supervision is very important and should be wisely and vigilantly directed to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriation made from the public treasury.

RAILROADS

Consideration of the Majority Report of the Pacific Roads Commission—In Conclusion.

The adjustment of the relations between the government and the railroad companies which have received land grants, and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of the railroads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case, where the corporation appears to be able to comply with well guarded and exact terms of such extension and their enforcement by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience appointed to protect the interests of the goverment as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing. The report of the commissioner of the District of Columbia with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the district government, and furnish evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The commissioners recommend certain legislation which, in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the district. I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners without delay to collect, digest and properly arrange the laws by which the district is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relative to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes and the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congressional appropriations, are commended to care and consideration. I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads throughout and across the public streets and roads of the district. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

The consciousness that I have presented, but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions; maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purposes strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1888.

A Hotel Somnambulist.

From the Toronto World.

"Have you ever had any patrons who were somnambulists?" I asked a hotel-heeper.

"Have I? I had one last week."

"Tell me about it."

"One night as I was about to leave the office," said the Boniface, "I noticed a man coming down stairs with his bag in his hand. He was staring straight ahead, looking at nothing, just like a three-weeks-old baby. I followed him till he reached the outside door, and then caught him by the collar."

"Wha—wha—what's the matter?" he gasped, acting just like a man who had been suddenly awakened.

"Oh, nothing," said I. "Where are you going?"

"Why, am I not in bed? "he exclaimed.

"Not at this present moment," I replied.

"I must have been asleep," he murmured, looking like a dog that had been caught in the act of chasing sheep.

"Maybe you were," said I, "but you can bet the amount of your unpaid bill that I'm wide awake. So I brought him back to the cashier's desk, and made him settle up. Then the porter and I thoroughly awoke him by kicking him out."

From the above anecdote, I infer that somnambulism doesn't pay—at least, in a hotel whose proprietor is wide awake.

Old Phrases.

In the older writers the heels take the place of the toes. Dekker, in his "Wonderful Yeare," 1603, speaking of a person attacked by the plague, says that she "had like to have turned up her heels upon it;" and four years earlier, in Nashe's "Lenten Stuffe," there is a description of a great sickness at Yarmouth, when, "in one yeare, seven thousand and fifty people toppled up their heels there." To "hop the twig," to "peg out," to "lay down one's knife and fork," and the like are more flippant than humorous. To "hand in one's checks" is one of the many phrases of playing-card origin imported from Western America. To "go off the hooks" is a modern synonym for dying, but Mr. Pepys uses it with the meaning of vexed or out of sorts. In his "Diary" of May 26, 1665, he says: "In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily off the hooks, that the ships are not gone out of the river, which vexed me to see."—All the Year Round.

MINNESOTA IN BRIEF.

A turkey buzzard flew against a show window in Duluth and destroyed $150 worth of plate glass.

Robert Arola, on trial at Fergus Falls, for killing his father, was insane. The verdict was expected.

A prairie fire overtook H. H. Sneppin while he was asleep in a ravine four miles from Hancock, and he was so badly burned that he died.

The grand jury at the last term of court in Nobles county recommended the county commissioners to provide for the building of a new court-house.

Malcolm McLaren, ex-sheriff of Crow Wing county, was bound over to the grand jury in $200 for an assault on Frank McKinster.

The Waltham cheese factory at Austin has finished its first season of manufacture. During the four months it made 24,000 pounds of prime cheese.

About seventy-five bushel of wheat was stolen from Joseph Molitor at Sauk Centre. It was stored in an old gun shop. The job was done so nicely that not the least trace was left as to who did it.

Judge Buckham of Faribault sentenced George Vosberg to five years and Louis Hopke to seven years' imprisonment at Stillwater. Vosberg and Hopke were convicted of setting fire to barns in Faribault.

Isaac Barstow, a prominent farmer of Grow, four miles north of Anoka, was burned out of house and home. He, with three small children, were sleeping in the house and had a narrow escape from a horrible death.

Messrs. Rice & Peck of Fort Benton, Mont., have brought 5,000 sheep to Fergus Falls, which they are feeding from the screenings which they buy from the mills. The poor wheat this year yields a large amount and makes cheap food.

Prof. J. H. Capper Hutchinson, of the Stillwater high school, who drowned a few days ago in Lake St. Croix, was engaged to Miss Mary L. Blanchard, assistant in the Hastings high school, and the two were to have been wedded early in the coming year.

John Joerger, Jr., who was sent from Red Wing to the state penitentiary last spring, being convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, has been pardoned by the governor and released. At the time of his conviction many considered the sentence he received as too severe.

The hardware store of M. G. Peters at Mantorville was entered by burglars who took about $150 worth of goods. This is the third time this store has been burglarized within two years. The blacksmith shop of F. A. Brondson was broken open and a small steel crowbar taken which was found in the hardware store.

At the last council meeting of Mankato a committee was appointed to prepare revisions of certain portions of the charter for submission to the legislature. The contract system of making city improvements will be changed to the day labor system. A board of public works will be established, and probably two new wards, the Fifth and Sixth, will be asked for.

Robert Arola, the young Finlander who killed his father, near Fergus Falls will be taken to St. Peter at once. When Arola left Finland he was to marry a girl whom he was going to send for after he reached America. He sent her money to come, and after that he did not appear like the same man. It is believed now that Arola was hopelessly insane.

As the train on the Omaha line was at the union depot at Kasota one night, a demented man took possession of the telegraph office, and ran things to suit himself. A brakeman leaped upon his back, and he was overcome after a hard struggle. His name is Hill, and he was on his way to his home from the Rochester insane asylum.

Jim Hall, who has been running a barber shop at Caledonia for a year, was arrested by Detective Byrne of La Crosse on a warrant charging him with bigamy. Hall waived extradition papers, and was taken to La Crosse for trial. The complainant is his first wife. Sarah Carrigan, whom he married last June, but who has not lived with him. Two weeks ago he married Effie Carlisle of Brownsville.

An unknown man was found by the police back of the opera house at Brainerd with a gash from ear to ear, but not deep enough to be dangerous. In his hand was a razor, with which he had attempted to take his life. The man was unconscious from the loss of blood and the effects of whiskey. A railroad ticket from Tacoma to Chicago via Ashland was in his pocketbook. His name is supposed to be George Seibert.

It is surmised at St. Cloud that the letter reporting the suicide of John Pflum, the murderer of the widow Kometisch at Freeport, and the finding of his body by Anderson of Eagle Lake Todd county, is a fraud. It is suspected now that it was written by Pflum himself. It was written at Dagget's Brook, mailed at Brainerd, and Anderson gave his address as Eagle Lake. No one by that name is found there, and as Pflum started in that direction it is probable that he visited those localities and used an assumed name.

The Man Who Disguises His Signature.

From the Lincoln Journal.

If there is one man who deserves to be hanged without benefit of the clergy, it is the one who sends you a letter, requesting a reply, and signs his name with such a combination of insane flourishes that the prince of darkness wouldn't be able to read it. This man will frequently write very plainly from the beginning of a letter to the end, and then, taking it for granted that you are perfectly familiar with his name, get up on the pen and write it all over the bottom of the page, under the impression that he is appending his signature. A murrain on him and all his scurvy kind.

Another Civilized Ailment.

A curious affection is paradoxical deafness. Dr. Boucheron, in a note to the Paris Academy of Sciences, lately stated that the patient is deaf for speech in the silence of a retired room, yet hears the same in the midst of noise, as in a moving carriage or railway train, or in the street. The disorder, which is grave, progressive and sometimes hereditary, is caused by compression of the labyrinth of the ear.—Arkansaw Traveler.

HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Home.

Chicago boasts of the most economic young lady in the west. When she washes her face she always laughs so as not to have so much face to wash.

In Michigan one farmer in each one hundred raised only five bushels of wheat this year per acre, while two in each one hundred raised over thirty bushels per acre.

CRACKER PUDDING.—Split a dozen crackers in halves, lay the surface placing over with raisins, the halves together again; tie tie up closely in a cloth, and boil about twenty minutes in milk and water; serve with a rich sauce.

PORK CAKE.—One pound of fat salt pork chopped fine, 1½ cups of boiling water poured over the pork, two pounds of raisins, currants and citron, two cups of sugar, eight cups of flour, one tablespoonful soda, and cloves and cinamon to taste.

FOR WASHING RED TABLE LINEN.—Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen seprately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, cut a little hole in the center, for the head of the boil, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

A patent nutmeg grater and an ounce of nutmegs will keep a restless child busy and happy half a day turning the tiny crank, while the grated spice, carefully preserved from the air in a tin box, is a real help when one is hurried with cooking.

Since the bustle has been discarded sashes have taken its place. The draperies are drawn up on the sides, but behind the hips rather than upon them, and there are but few loops in the back, the requisite fullness being given by a sash of soft quality and tied in long floating loops and ends. When the figure is slim the sash is tied in smooth folds around the waist of a basque that has fullness on the shoulders and is shirred to the waist, but with those who are too stout to look well in shirred waists the basque is smooth and the sash is tied and set on behind.

Set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of amonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for a while is unfit for use.

Thirty yards of cotton cloth may be bleached in fifteen minutes by one large spoonful of sal soda and one pound of chloride of lime dissolved in soft water; after taking out the cloth rinse in cold soft water so that it may not rot. The color of French linen may be preserved by a bath in strong tea of common hay. Calicoes with pink or green colors will be brightened if vinegar is put in the rinsing water, while soda is used for purple and blue. If it is desired to set colors previous to washing put a spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water and soak the fabrics in the liquid. Colored napkins are put in lye before washing to set the color. The color of black is freshened if it is put in a pail of water containing a teacupful of lye.—Good Housekeeping.

Be Ready for Accidents.

Good housekeepers, like good military commanders, provide for emergencies and disasters. It doesn't cost any more to buy two lamp chimneys together than to buy them at separate times, and having the extra one on hand for the time when it is needed often saves much annoyance and discomfort. Always keep in the house a supply of standard medical remedies, plenty of clean rags, a ball of twine, a supply of nails and screws; and be sure that the screw-driver and hammer are in their place all the time. Every house in the country ought to be provided with a ladder to reach the roof for use in case of fire, and there should never be a time when a pailful of water couldn't be got on the instant.

What to Drink.

Every woman should place a bowl of water by the side of her bed every night; she should as soon think of going without a pillow for her head, as going without this same cooling draught. If wakeful, a long sip will generally produce quiet sleep. It will soothe a little child sooner than anything, and often stop a troublesome fit of coughing.

Instead of drinking so much green and black tea, that tends to make women wakeful, nervous and irritable, try beef tea. Take lean meat, cut it up small, and boil several hours; skim off the grease, and serve hot and well seasoned in cups. One with this substitute will hardly miss her foreign tea, often sadly adulterated and rarely quiet pure, and she will be astonished at the gain in nerve, freedom from irritability, and at the good sound sleep she will have every night.

Stock Feeding.

"Bulletin No. 4," of the Minnesota Station, gives an account of some short feeding tests, which can only be considered as preliminary to further work under more satisfactory conditions. These experiments indicate that even the most watery form of ensilage, i. e., ensilage from coarse Southern corn which cut thirty-five tons to the acre, can be compared with fine timothy hay nearly in the proportion of 2½ to 1 for milch cows. The cows relish ensilage with grain better than moistened hay with grain. This is not proof that ensilage is more digestable, but it is evidence that it is more palatable and, palatability and digestibility are somewhat intimately connected. Timothy hay seemed to favor the production of fat in cows, while ensilage favored the production of milk. With a warm stable the warming of drinking water did more harm than good, but as the water given to one lot stood °70 and to the other °32 the tests are of less value than they would have been had the water of the first lot been a little cooler and of the second lot a little warmer. As we observed at the outset, short feeding tests, hastily arranged, can prove little. These, however, are interesting as indicating lines of experimentations which ought to bring results of practical value to every armer.

THE FARM.

Some Points for Farmers.

English cheese mongers it is said hold very limited stocks and prices have an upward tendency.

The home consumption of cheese is said to be much larger this year than ever known before.

Manny correspondents report a much larger yield of wheat on summer fallow than on wheat or corn stubble.

The recent wet weather in the eastern states is said to have been a main cause of the large falling off in the exports of cheese.

If your milk room is too damp place a quantity of lime in it. The lime will absorb the surplus moisture and soon make the room dry.

Horton Gillis, of McHenry county, Ill., is credited with having the largest creamery in the world, the annual product exceeding $200,000.

The usefulness of any dairy cow is in her udder, and toward her udder its shape and its yield, all the capabilities of the cow should be directed.

In consequence of the genera lly bad crops and bad weather in England, the farming population are turning more attention to fruit growing than formerly, and also to poultry and vegetable growing.

A Southwestern journal suggest that in view of the returns from some of the open-range cattle shipped each year that the scrub had better be left to die on the range rather than to freight him 900 miles to market and then sell him at $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Small potatoes, pumpkins, sugar beets and mangels and turnips boiled up in a large boiler, and after they are thoroughly cooked, they are mixed with several bushels of a mixture of equal parts ground oats, corn and mill feed. This is very good food, and fattens rapidly.

A New York firm has sent out a circular to cheese makers, complaining of the great amount of poor cheese that is being forced upon the market, owing to the efforts of the factories to make the greatest weight of cheese to the hundred pounds of milk, resulting in "a loose, moist, ill-keeping cheese that goes off flavor and rots."

The dealers in this part of the world do not know what good cheese is, it is so long since they have had any, says the Orange County Farmer. In our family we use about ten pounds per annum of the best we can get. If fine goods were to be had we would probably use seventy-five pounds instead of ten and we imagine this is true of others.

If paint be put on as a preservative rather than for mere ornamentation, the roof should not be unpainted. It may not be seen, but the action of rain failing upon a roof is much more injurious to shingles unpainted than it can be on the sides and clapboards of a building. The falling drops cause the fibres of the wood to break, making a fuzzy surface, which holds water and induces decay. Paint entirely prevents this so long as it lasts. It is cheaper to keep the roof covered with some inexpensive paint than to have the labor and expense of renewing shingles every few years.

Warming Water for Cows.

It is about time to begin making preparations for warming water for the cows to drink in late fall and during winter. Prof. E. W. Stewart, the noted experimenter in cattle feeding, etc., tells the Country Gentleman that water should be warmed to a summer temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees. Experiments show that such warming produces a gain of from five to eight per cent. in in the yield of milk; but of course the first thing to secure is a warm and well-ventilated stable. It would be a waste to warm water in a cold stable. Fix the stable and then make arrangements to warm water easily and properly.

Can Hay Compete With Ensilage?

At a recent meeting of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, the following was a portion of a discussion beteewn Prof. Sanborn and Mr. Sawyer, which is well worthy of notice. Mr. Sawyer—"How long will a ton of hay last a cow?" Mr. Sanborn—"Usually a cow will eat from twenty-seven to thirty pounds of hay. A ton would last 66⅔ days then." Mr. Sawyer—"A little over two months. So your acre will give your cow feed for, say, 2½ months. With ensilage, one acre will furnish eighteen tons. So there is feed for one cow eighteen months, against 2½ months. I do not state this on some one's else theory, I know it to be a fact." Thus, according to these gentlemen, whose statements were made in the presence of hundreds, one acre of ensilage will support nine cows, against only one cow on hay. This comparison is a startling one, and the difference is too great to be overlooked. No matter what the cost of hay or ensilage may be, in the first place, the proportion of eight or nine to one represents sums that cannot be reconciled.

Keeping Seed Potatoes.

If the seed is kept in barrels in the cellar it may be poured over from one barrel to another; but after all the main point is to keep the temperature down to a low figure. There has been some talk in the papers lately that 40° was low enough, that it was not wise to let them get any nearer to freezing. I would keep them as cold as 33° to 34°, providing of course, that the cellar was well enough built so that there could be no danger of it freezing during a cold night. Just as near freezing as you can and run no risk would be my motto. I have planted hundreds of bushels that had been kept at a temperature as low as above mentioned for months and all grew finely. In case of a sudden cold snap potatoes will stand a freezing temperature or even lower for a short time. I have planted some that were exposed to a temperature of 29° for a short time on purpose and they all grew all right. But when the mercury gets below 33° during a very cold spell one had better be on the safe side and warm up the cellar a degree or so. A little oil stove does this nicely in a short time and just enough and no more if one is watching.—T. B. Terry, in Country Gentleman.

A Good Bet.

From Epoch.

Wife (indignantly)—I've heard through a certain married lady in town, John, that you bet me against a horse the other night that your candidate would win.

Husband—Well, what of it? My candidate is bound to win; the other man hasn't the ghost of a show, and as you've always wanted a riding horse I thought I would just get you one and get it cheap.

A Hawk's Furious Attack.

It is not an uncommon thing for hawks when disabled by gunshot or trap to attack furiously and with telling effect either man or dog approaching it, but for one that has not been wounded or interfered with to boldly attact a man is doubtless something that was without precedent until lately when James P. Shaef fer of Rockland, Berks county, Pennsylvania, hada remarkable experience of the kind.

Schaeffer was on his way from Rockland to Freeport, driving a team. For a mile or more he had noticed a large chicken hawk sailing along high in the air, apparently on the look-out for prey. Finally, says the New York Times, the hawk poised itself almost directly over him, and as that is usually the preparations a hawk makes when about to drop on its prey Schaeffer stopped his team to watch the interesting maneuver and its result. His surprise was great when he saw the bird was descending like a shot directly toward himself as he sat in the wagon. He still had no idea that he was to be the object of the bird's attack, but in a second more no doubt remained in his mind. The hawk swooped down upon him and struck him a blow with his talons in the back that almost knocked him out of the wagon. The hawk then flew to the side of the road, taking a piece of Schaeffer's coat. The bird was an enormous specimen of its kind, and its attitude at the roadside left no doubt that it was ready and willing for a fight.

Schaeffer did not suppose it would be much of a feat for a man to whip a chicken hawk, and, his temper being up on account of the rending of his coat, he jumped out of the wagon to put an end to the impudent fellow. He had scarcely set his feet on the ground when the hawk, half flying and half running, rushed furiously toward him. The suddenness and fierceness of the attack was a surprise to Schaeffer, but he received the hawk with a vigorus kick in the breast. The effect of this kick was hardly perceptible on the bird, except that it increased its rage. It rushed without delay to the fray. Schaeffer says that it was undoubtedly a most fortunate thing for him that close within his reach at the side of the road lay a heavy club, for without he believes he would have been killed. He got possession of the club, and the fight then became a desperate one. The hawk was so strong, savage, and so quick that in a very short time it had ripped Schaeffer's clothing in tatters with its sharp talons and had laid the flesh open in great gashes on his face, legs, and breast. The bird aimed blows with its beak at his eyes. By the time Schaeffer, by a lucky blow with his club, succeeded in stunning the bird he was almost breathless with exhaustion. He quickly followed up his advantage and dispatched the hawk before it could recover itself. Schaeffer was so nearly tired out that he had to lie down by the roadside for serveral minutes before he could climb back in his wagon. He was obliged to return home to have his wounds attended to, and at last accounts was still confined to his house. The hawk measured nearly six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Late Attempts at Wit.

The Chinese word for "hash" is the longest and most difficult word to pronounce in the language. In the English language it is the most difficult word to define.

A little boy, while disposing of some bread and milk the other day, exclaimed: Oh, mother, I'm full of glory! There was a sunbeam on my spoon, and I swallowed it.

"But you know," said Miss Single, ton, with a simper, "that I'm not so young as I used to be." "Oh, Miss Singleton!" exclaimed Numhedd effusively, "you do yourself injustice; I knew you ten years ago, you know, and you didn't look a particle younger then than you do to-day."—Boston Transcript.

"Harry," she said, sweetly, "you remember if Harrison were defeated I was to marry you and if Cleveland were defeated you were to marry me." "Yes, said he, in dejected tones. "Well, Cleveland is defeated," she continued, suggestively. "I know it. Misfortunes never comes singly, "and he got up and went out where he wouldn't smother.—Washington Post.

The Albany Journal tells a funny story of how a child was excused from school on account of the rain. Some time ago a teacher, on answering a knock at the school door, found one of her pupils well wrapped up to protect her from the rain. "Teacher, mother says I needn't come to school to-day 'cause it rains,'s and down stairs the little maid fled like a frightened deer.

Miss Augusta Mayne (to Pat Chogue, who has just tendered her his seat): You have my sincere thanks, sir." Pat Cogue: "Not at all, mum; not at all. It's a dooty we owe to the sect. Some folks only does it when a lass be pretty; but I says, says I, 'the sect, Pat, 'says I; 'not the individool.' "

Little Bertie, aged two and a half, was looking out of the window at the stars ono evening. It was the first time he had ever noticed them closely. After gazing intently at a big, bright "twinkler" a few moments, he cried: "O, mamma! come quick, and see him wiggle."

"Who is your family physician Freddy?" asked Mrs. Hendricks of the Brown boy. "We ain't got none," said the boy, "Pa's a homœopath, ma's an allopath, sister Jane is a Christian Scientist, grandma and grandpa buys all the quack medicines going, Uncle James believes in massage, and brother Bill is a horse doctor.

Mistress (to domestic)—You were out late again last night, were you not? Domestic—Yes, mum. "Where were you, if I may ask? "At a party, mum." "That makes four parties within a week. If you keep on in this way—out late nights—you will not live out half your days." "I don't expect to, mum. I'm to be married Christmas, and then I'll live out no more."—Texas Siftings.

Killing Time.

Young Mr. Sissy and Miss Vere de Vere were seated beneath the shade of a chestnut tree enjoying the soft air of an autumn afternoon. Young Sissy had said nothing but had sucked his cane for fifteen minutes; finally he broke the silence:

"What are you thinking of, Miss Maud?"

"I am thinking," she said, "how beautiful the cloud shadows are as they sweep swiftly over the harvested fields."

"Aw, does that sort of thing amuse you, Miss Maud?"

"Not particularly, Mr. Sissy, but one has to do something to pass away the time."—The Epoch.

Marriage By the Glove.

A marriage by proxy, or, as it is called, "marriage by the glove," is prevalent in Holland, and brought about by the fact that many of the eligible young men, after having finished their education, depart for Dutch India to engage in some lucrative commercial enterprise, or to accept a position in this colonial service. The scarcity of marriageable white ladies in that clime induces the would-be husband to write to a friend in Holland, disclosing his wish for a partner in life.

The friend selects a willing young lady, generally one with a substantial dot, and otherwise conforming closely to specifications of the letter. A photograph of the favored one is enclosed in the return epistle. After the lapse of a few months, a soiled left-hand glove, with a power of attorney is received by the far-away bachelor. The friend in Holland marries the selected bride in precisely the same manner as if he were the actual groom, and the young wife departs in the next India mail steamer to bring happiness to the lonely one in the far east. A marriage of this description is as binding as if the bridegroom were present, and is never repudiated. If either party to the glove marriage should die before meeting in India, the survivor would share the property of the deceased in accordance with the law.

The arrest of Henry Rankin and George Toor, of Mapleton, Dak., are charged with the abduction of the 12-year-old daughter of S. Warner who runs a 640-acre farm at Mapleton. Rankin was a hand on the farm. Toor had formerly worked on the same farm. While Mr. and Mrs. Warner were absent, on account of a thanksgiving dinner, Toor secured a team and drove to Davenport with Rankin and the child. Both are now in jail at Fargo. Toor claims Rankin and the girl were married by a justice at Davenport but she is under the age of consent. The girl is small of her age and not forward in manner and the father thinks she was drugged. Toor admits his connection with the affair and to shield himself claims she yielded to both of them, but whether the case is worse than of abduction the father does not know. Toor barely escaped lynching at Mapleton.

"What a way to spell fish," said Pat, when he saw the name Psyche on a ship. But a more wonderful spell will be exercised over the coughing child of yours that keeps itself and you awake, if you will try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 25 cents.

Neuralgic paroxysms are often of extreme violence, and brought on by the slightest provocation, such as a draught of cool air. On the first intimation of such an attack rub with Salvation Oil. It can be bought at all druggists for only 25 cents.

Will Schrieber, teller of the First National bank of Columbus, Ind., has fled to Canada after robbing the bank of $8,500. L. K. Long, cashier of the bank received a telegram from Schrieber in which the latter stated that he would be in Toronto. There is a woman in the case. Schrieber has been supporting her in costly style. It is possible that the loss may exceed the sum named. Schrieber is twenty-two years old, and has been in the bank's employ six years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

John B. King, a young law student, was shot and killed at New Huren, Conn. The affair is very mysterious, and the police have discovered no clue to the murderer.

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

Joseph McMann, aged fifty, committed suicide near Youngstown, Ohio, by throwing himself in front of a train.

Holiday novelties in all kinds of Furniture Draperies Bric-a-Brac and Interior decorations at Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis send for Photographs and Prices.

Albert Walker was killed at Sandusky, Ohio, by the explosion of some dynamite which he was thawing out.

NO CUT RATES ABOUT THIS.—Only to answer the constant call for a good and low priced cough and croup remedy do we now introduce our Allen's Lung Balsam in three sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists.

George Parker, a former resident of Pembina, Dak., was killed by a kick from a horse at High Bluff Manitoba.

For Fancy Rockers or chairs that will make nice Christmas Presents send for Photographs and Prices to Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis Good Goods Low Prices.

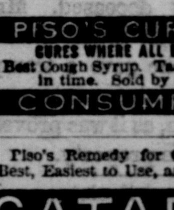
A man named Harris, living near Pleasant Grove, Minn., attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The ball entered just in front of the ear and has not been found. Harris will make no statement of his motives.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of this medicine that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., Pearl St., New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL
For Rheumatism.
BRAND NEW, STRONG PROOFS
23 Years. Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888.
From 1863 to 1886—about 23 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.
15 Years. Maple Hill, Mich., May 9, 1888.
Mr. JOHN J. SMITH, Ensley, Michigan, was afflicted with rheumatism 15 years; his case was pronounced incurable by two physicians, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and has remained so two years. S. McCREARY, Druggist.
Since 1885. No. Branch, Mich., May 21, 1888.
Fall of 1885 was taken with Inflammatory Rheumatism and suffered two weeks; was cured by one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Mrs. J. H. VANDECAR.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
COLD in HEAD
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

WISE AXLE GREASE
NEVER GUMS. Never Freezes or Melts. Every box Guaranteed. Sample orders solicited. Write for prices. WISE AXLE GREASE BEST MADE. Sold by all jobbers. Cheaper than common grease. CLARK & WISE CO., Mfrs., 29 River St. Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

Detective Edward Davis, chief of the St. Louis & San Francisco force, arrived at Springfield, Mo., with three train robbers in charge. They have been robbing freight trains for the past few weeks and have secured a considerable amount of goods.

All desiring employment should write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. See their advertisement.

John W. Robinson, an intoxicated occupant of a box in Kiernan's theater at Washington, fired a shot from a revolver, apparently at Jake Kilrain or Charlie Mitchell, who were on the stage at the time. The shot did no damage. Robinson was arrested.

Fine Cabinet and Folding Beds useful Christmas Presents at Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis send for Price List and Photographs.

John Henry Meyer, who robbed and killed Ranchman John Lowell last March, was hanged at Placerville, Cal. He was so weak that two deputies held him upright until the drop fell. Two accomplices were sentenced to death with Meyer, but secured an appeal and stay of sentence.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

Make your husband or best man a Christmas present of a nice desk Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis has them suitable for office or Library. Send for Price List and Photographs.

Dr. W. B. Boyd, a wealthy and widely known citizen, committed suicide at Bloomington Ill., by shooting himself. He was estimated to be worth over $100,000.

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

Mrs. Emma Jackson, aged twenty, was shot and instantly killed by her brother, Harvey Ballew a lad of fourteen, at Glasgow, Mo. The woman had asked Harvey to get a bucket of water and he refused. She threatened to whip him and went after the water herself. As she was entering the door of the room her brother showed the muzzle of a shotgun at her face and fired, tearing her left jaw and neck to pieces.

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
SOLD EVERYWHERE
CURES, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

NEW EVIDENCE--Read the Following

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs so much so, that I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy I took it and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: "I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for colds and coughs I ever used."

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
GENTLEMEN,—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LAFAYETT, R. I., October 12, 1883.
GENTLEMEN.—Allow me to say that, after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

It is an old adage, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which is sold by all druggists.
Directions accompany each bottle.

As an expectorant, it has no Equal.
It is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.
It contains no Opium in any form.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
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C The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER
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THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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To introduce our SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, secure Active Agents at once and convince New Customers that we are the CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN AMERICA, we make these wonderful offers.

THE SILVERINE is an open face, finely finished, smooth, 3-oz., full Bassine case, 20 per cent. Silver; warranted not to tarnish, looks and wears better than Solid Silver, because it is harder, stronger and heavier. It is Dust and Damp Proof, a quality possessed by no other watch in the world. It is the strongest, most durable and without doubt the Cheapest Watch in the market. This watch is now sold by many parties for from $15.00 to $20.00 each. We now offer you (for the next sixty days) one of these watches at the extremely low price of $3.95, or the same watch with Hunting Case $4.95. Stem Winders $2.00 extra.

THE GOLDENTINE These are Solid Goldentine Hunting Cases, and are of the elaborately and beautifully Engraved Pattern that have heretofore only been found in the most expensive watches, and are made of that perfect imitation of Pure Gold—GOLDENTINE—one solid metal, in appearance like Solid Gold, and can only be told by an expert with acid test. These cases have the same Spring and Elasticity as the finest Gold Watch; they are in appearance equal to any $100 Solid Gold Watch. You will have the credit of carrying a magnificent Gold Watch, and though our price is just as desirable. Ladies' and gents' size ONLY $3.95. Hunting Case $4.95. Stem Winders $2.00 extra. READ WHAT EXPERTS SAY. "I am well pleased with the watch; think at the price it is the best out." "The best movements for the money I ever saw." "This brings a watch and good time within the reach of all." "I have thoroughly examined your watch and think it the best watch I have ever seen for the money."

THE MOVEMENTS Each Watch has a handsome Elgin style, lever movement, extra ruby jeweled, cut expansion balance, quick train—18000 beats to the hour—and each Watch is accurately adjusted to heat and cold, and atmospheric changes upon leaving the factory, and is thoroughly overhauled by our expert Watch-makers before leaving our place. We guarantee each watch to keep excellent time, and to give perfect satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded; each Watch warranted for a period of Five Years.

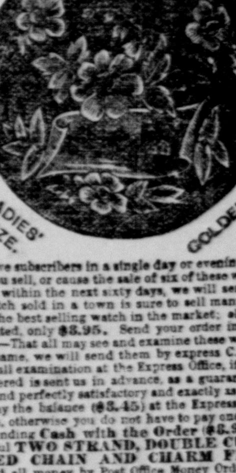
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As we make no money on these watches, and they are sold at this Ridiculously Low Price to help us sell SOLID GOLD and SILVER WATCHES from our Catalogue; these watches will not be sent for $3.95 unless the person ordering will honestly endeavor to make sales from our NEW MAMMOTH ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which we send free with each watch. In order to protect ourselves from jewelers and speculators ordering in large numbers, we require you to cut out this advertisement and send it to us with your order, that we may know you are entitled to the benefit of these offers.

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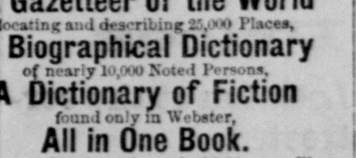




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It is high time to commence practicing Christmas Music, and to plan festivals. DITSON & CO. publish a large number of Christmas Carols, Anthems, Songs, Quartets, &c. Please send for lists.
Beautiful Cantatas for Girls and Boys.
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All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

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Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

☞Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

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For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

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GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second-class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:35 p. m. Departs going West at 9:45 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:50 a. m. Departs going South at 1:00 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.5 5 p. m. Departs going West at 2:20 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 1:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:35 p. m.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 9:05 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 2:00 a. m daily,

Nos. 1 and 2 are through trains, Nos. 5 and 6 have emigrant sleepers, and Nos. 3 and 4 run only to Fargo.

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

G. G. Hartley came in from Duluth Monday evening.

Joe Baker has taken charge of the Ardmore restaurant.

Candy for Christmas—the best out AT PARKER'S.

Editor Fuller was in the city from Little Falls on Monday.

The "Y's" will meet with Miss Ollie Closson on Monday evening.

Robes and Blankets way down for cash at Whitford's harness store.

Miss May Campbell and Miss Mamie Metcalf are visiting in Minneapolis.

Andy Peterson has opened a plumbing shop at Denis Bros. shop.

F. J. Smith has been confined to the house for several days and is quite ill.

I. E. Fox received the sad news of his brothers' death on Monday afternoon.

The suit against Geo. Huzzy for assoult on Nick Shroeder was dismissed.

The county jail building has been fitted up with storm doors and windows.

The predicted cold wave proved to be a bug bear and we are still enjoying balmy weather.

James Hawkins returned from Swift County on Monday where he has been for some time.

A social dance is to be given at the Armory to-night. Whitford and Coutu furnish the music.

The alleged Wadena robber, Kingston, is confined in the Crow Wing county jail to await his trial in May.

That new line of crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s is the talk of the town. Something new in crockery lamps.

Commissioner Martin received a severe kick from a colt last week which came very near laying him up.

There was a good pressure on at the fire of Wednesday, so much so that the hose was bursted in two places.

Money to loan on chattel mortgages by A. L. Hoffman, Broker, corner Fifth and Front streets, Brainerd, Minn.

Money to loan on chattel mortgages by A. L. Hoffman, Broker, corner Fifth and Front streets, Brainerd, Minn.

There will be a W. C. T. U. meeting, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m. with Mrs. Regan 4th St. N. All are invited.

A change of venue to Crow Wing county has been granted to Laraway, charged with assault and robbery of an old man.

There is a rumor in circulation that Geo. S. Canfield is an aspirant for the post-office. It is not stated on what grounds he bases his claim.

If this weather continues for ten days the new hotel building will be plastered and veneered. Mr. Wise appears to stand in with the weather clerk.

Rev. E. J. Brownson has assumed control of the county superintendency, unlike other county officials the school superntendent's duties date from December first.

Adam Bardsley, master mechanic of the Northern Pacific in this city, was in attendance at the first meeting of the Northwestern Railway Club at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, on Saturday evening last.

Special revival meetings are being held every evening at the Baptist church. Rev. R. S. Sargent, of Long Prairie, is assisting the pastor, and will preach Sunday morning and evening.

For sleds D. M. Clark & Co. are headquarters. Cutters with boxes or without, and also cutter boxes for sale separate. We cannot fail to have something in the sled line that will please all our customers.

The best family weekly newspaper in the United States is the TOLEDO BLADE. They invite every reader of this paper to send for a free specimen copy. It is the largest and best dollar paper published. See advertisment elsewhare.

The fire department was called out on Saturday to a burning building on Third street. The building belonged to Max Shaprio and the impression had got abroad that the "coons" were about to move into it which caused spontaneous combustion. The building was badly damaged but it is being repaired.

Gene. Smith was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. Theviot is in St. Paul this week.

J. J. Howe and J. N. Nevers are in Minneapolis.

Co. K will give a grand ball on Christmas night.

Miss Belle Martin, of Livingston, M. T., is visiting in the city.

G. S. Canfield and family will spend the winter in the sunny South.

Christmas cards, nuts, novelties, fruits, cigars and tobacco at PARKER'S.

"In the soup" don't seem to suit Bro. Stivers as an expression applied to disappointed office seekers.

An infant son of Chas. Johnson, a boiler maker living on Fifth street, died of brain fever yesterday.

J. A. Davis ie reported as having made $80,000 from a real estate speculation at Hopkins station.

Dan Caffery's ice rink and slide will be opened to the public on Monday night next for the first time.

Judge Fleming tied the matrimonial knot for Jack Olson and Miss Agatha Wishalla on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barstow have been enjoying a visit from Jas. Lambert and wife, of Royalton, this week.

Thos. H. Canfield has been visiting Brainerd acquaintances this week in company with A. A. White, of Moorhead.

The Globe says that Jerry Crowley and John Nixon were acquitted on an indictment for selling liquor to Indians.

Henry Spalding has been confined to his house for a couple of days on account of his limb troubling him again.

Mrs. Laura J. Smith, of St. Cloud, will give a temperance lecture in the Congregational church Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th.

John Hughes has moved his restaurant to East Brainerd, in the First Avenue hotel and will be ready for business Dec. 18.

CIGARS—During the holidays we will sell a box of fifty noted Tansil's Punch cigars for $1.80—cost price. Can you do better? AT PARKER'S.

Rev. J. W. Field united Wm. R. Kline, of St. Paul, and Miss Jennie Roland, of this city, in marriage at the parsonage on Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Rosser will remove her wood and hay market from Sleeper block into her building on Sixth street. She will add a stock of flour and feed.

Holland & McClenahan will dissolve partnership and W. H. Mantor has accepted a position in Mr. McClenanhan's law office which will be room 15, bank block.

The Juvenile Opera Co., composed of twenty-six lads and lasses will appear in this city next Monday and Tuesday evenings in "Olivette" and "Chimes of Normandry."

Charlie Sprandal, H. J. Hagadon, Sam Staples, A. R. Davidson, R. Costner and Henry Goulet are among the Little Falls gentlemen who have visited Brainerd during the past week.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the finest line of stoves in the Northwest. They have coal and wood burners in all of the most improved patterns. Gold coin ventiduct, Stewart's, and all the leading first-class makes.

The many friends of Charlie Hazen will be pleased to learn that it took the jury less than ten minutes to acquit him of the charge of robbing the mail. The suit was brought by a former partner of Mr. Hazen's and was clearly a piece of spite work.

Numerous creditors bewail the departure of John Anderson, who left the city last week. Among other things which turns up was the fact that he had sold a horse to Rev. Nutshilder, upon which M. Hagberg held a mortgage. Dealers in this city are left to the tune of $1,200 by Anderson's departure.

It is peculiar what an itching some boys have to become little wet angels which is demonstrated by their foolhardiness in attempting to skate on thin ice. While in nearly every town or city in the state from one to three skaters have met a watery grave, Brainerd has yet to chronicle such a tale, but it is not on account of the fearlessness of the boys. At Gilbert lake while the lower lake is perfectly safe, the upper lake is only thinly skimmed over but the venturesome youth daily tempts fate by venturing upon it.

Michael Monahan had a watch stolen from under his pillow several months ago and until within the past few days he has been unable to find any trace of it. About a week ago, however, the watch turned up at Dresskell & Shedd's for repairs and they recognized it. The gentleman who bought it there was requested by Mr. Monahan to appear before the municipal judge and show where he got it, and it turns out that he bought it of C. E. Cole, the grocer, Mr. Cole having won it at a raffle gotten up by J. W. Smith, now deceased. Mr. Smith got the watch from Frank Gray, who claimed he gave a tramp $5 for it, The watch was turned over to Mr. Monahan, as it was proved conclusively to be his property.

The Agricultural Society.

The Crow Wing County Agricultural Society held a meeting on Monday evening and elected the following officers:

President—C. D. Johnson.
Vice President—D. M. Clark.
Treasurer—H. J. Spencer.
Secretary—S. H. Relf.
Directors—J. S. Gardner, W. Paine, Carl Douglas, J. M. Gray, J. J. Howe, M. McFadden and Jno. Nevers

A Light Fine.

William Lovely, of Brainerd, pleaded guilty to the indictment of selling liquor to Indians and was fined $10.—Globe

The Dangerous Gasoline Stone.

Wednesday morning the department was called out to stop a blaze in Joe Baker's restaurant on Front street in Wm. Steel's building. The fire was in the addition in the rear of the building in which the kitchen was located, and originated from a gasoline stove. The oil had been exhausted or nearly so and it exploded setting fire to a can of gasoline which iginited the entire room and it was with difficulty that the occupants escaped. A good stream of water was turned on and the fire put out but not until the internal apparatus of the restaurant had been nearly wrecked. H. Rosenblatt, whose store is in the buildiug adjoining, locked his door and refused to allow his goods to be removed, thereby saving himself much trouble and damage to his stock. Notwithstanding this precaution his stock was somewhat damaged by water. Baker's loss is about $100 without any insurance.

Changes in Railroad Circles.

It is with pleasure that we chronicle the fact of the promotion of N. D. Root from superintendent of the Minnesota and Wisconsin divisions to assistant general manager of the middle district of the Northern Pacific road, vice R. Law resigned, with headquarters at Helena. This district comprises all that part of the main line and branches lying between Billings, M. T., and Hope, Idaho. Mr. Root's promotion is deserved, and while we are sorry to lose him and his estimable family from Brainerd, we are at the same time pleased at the gentleman's good fortune. Mr. Root left last night for his new field of labor.

J. E. Phelan, for some time past traveling engineer of the Northern Pacific road, has been appointed master mechanic of the shops at Mandan and has taken charge. Mr. Phelan's family will probably remain here for the winter.

R. H. Gilmour, general foreman here for the Northern Pacific road, will go to Winnipeg as master mechanic for the company.

Supt. F. Green, of Mandan, succeeds Mr. Root here as superintendent of the Minnesota and Wisconsin divisions. Mr. Green arrived yesterday and has taken charge.

Mr. Tomlinson, of the machine shops, succeeds R. H. Gilmour as general foreman.

It is rumored that James Goodman has been tendered the position of traveling engineer, vice J. E. Phelan.

The City Solons.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with all members present except Ald. Camp and Spencer. The report of Wm. Barron, street commissioner, was read, and the claims ordered paid. Chief Caffery's November report was read and accepted. The following claims were allowed:

J. J. Howe & Co., lumber	$304 33
City pay roll for November	598 33
Force working on electric light station	361 81
S. H. Relf, electric light work	7 50
Jno. Atkinson " " "	4 50
Jno. Cameron, stone	42 00
F. B. Congdon, stone	21 00
W. Courtney, health officer	58 33

Several other bills of minor importance were also allowed. The following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, By the Council of the City of Brainerd that C. L. Spaulding, Wm. Steele and Wm. Barron be and are hereby appointed commissioners to determine the benefits resulting from and tax therefor to be levied upon real estate from and on account of construction * * * of sidewalks by and at the expense of the City."

Ordinance No. 77, relating to licensing butcher shops and stands for the sale of game, poultry, fresh fish, etc., was introduced and laid on the table.

The mayor was instructed to close a contract with Mrs. Magdalena Robinson for right of way across her land for erection of electric light poles. The price to be paid is $72 per year.

Hook and Ladder Dance.

At the regular meeting of the Hook and Ladder Co. on Monday evening it was decided to give a grand ball on New Year's night. A committee of arrangements consisting of A. F. Leopold, Chas. Johnson, J. Paine, Ches. Atherton and Fred Farrar, was appointed.

LATER.—The committee have decided to postpone the dance until sometime in February on account of not being able to secure the rink.

Something New.

An entertainment will be given at the Congregational church on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12th, which is promised to be something entirely new. The following is the programme:

Kinder Symphony.....Hayden
Quail.....Miss Smith
Nightingale.....Miss Atherton
Rattle.....
Cuckoo.....Miss Minnie
Bill Tree.....Miss Robinson
Waldenfel.....Mr. Taylor
Trumpet.....Mr. Matthews
Drum.....Mr. Spears
Piano Accompaniment...Miss Spears
Recitations.....Miss Spears
Male Quartette.....

Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

One dollar and seventy-five cents at the factory in Chicago for fifty Tansil's Punch cigars—$1.80 during the holidays AT PARKER'S.

Winter is Coming.

Protect your homes against fire. In your absence chimneys will burn out and accidents happen that may do serious damage. In most cases fifty cents will procure for you $100. Call on J. L. SMITH, Room 2 Sleeper block. Insurance a specialty.

Go to White's for skates.

Horses for Sale.

One team of work horses, weight about 1,300 each, for sale. Parties desiring to buy can call at Lambert Bros. stable on Laurel street.

You can find the finest line of skates in the city at I. U. White's.

Furnished rooms for rent. Enquire at 122 North 8th street.

School Notes.

The Board of Education held a meeting last evening, the first one since September. Considerable business was transacted, the principal part being the allowance of bills, the total amount of which was nearly $750. Rev. G. H. Davis was appointed a member of the city board of examiners, vice Rev. E. J. Brownson. The salary of Miss Stella Gould, assistant in the high school, was raised to $55 per month. Miss Bessie Small and Miss Gould were requested to appear before the city board for examination.

There will be a teacher's meeting at the high school building to-morrow.

Miss Laura Walker, teacher of the first primary, is in Duluth to-day visiting the schools in that city.

Trains on the B. & N. W.

The new train on the Brainerd and Northwestern, running between Fosston and Crookston, has been the best patronized piece of railroad in the northwest during the past week. Every train has had three coaches jamed full of passengers, who have come down to the Queen City to do their trading, and see the city. As a result of this our merchants and hotels have been doing a good business during the past week, and have become satisfied that the new line will be a big help to the city. The Red Lake Falls papers will please make a note of this fact.—Crookston Times.

Five Dollar Jokes

The Family Story Paper, published in New York, has started a prize joke department, and offers $5 each for original jokes, and in the last paper we notice the following from Brainerd:

"What are you doing," asked a boarding house man of his chum, as he caught him tiptoeing up and down stairs. "I am going to get married next month," was the reply, "and I am practicing how to get in late at night without raising a racket."

MISS MABEL FULTON,
Box 1684. Brainerd, Minn.

Skates at I. U. White's.

Bids For County Printing.

BRAINERD, Dec. 5, 1888.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of County Auditor up to 10 a. m., January 1st, 1889, for the county printing.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Albert Buloo, the Little Falls murderer has plead guilty, and says he does not want any counsel. He will be tried in March.

Taken Up.

Came into my enclosure, in town of Oaklawn, Nov. 19th 1888, one small white and red cow, about four years old, end sawed off right horn. Call at Hawkins butcher shop in East Brainerd for information.

E. M. POLLOCL.

Now is Your Chance to Visit the South on Low Rates.

Excursion tickets at about half rates will be sold by the Northwestern Line—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry—to certain points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, on the "Illinois Central," the Louisville & Nashville," the "Queen & Crescent," and the Mobile & Ohio Rys., and to Maycross, Georgia, on December 4th and 18th, and each following alternate Tuesday during January and February.

Tickets will be good sixty days. For full information apply at 159 East Third St., St. Paul, 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

For copy Business Calender for 1889 free, address the above.

Excursion Rates to Southern Points.

December 4th the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell excursion tickets as follows from Brainerd, viz:

Eureka Springs, Arkansas	$31.75
Hot Springs, "	36.85
Marshall, Texas	40.90
Houston, "	46.80
Galveston, "	48.30
San Antonio, "	47.60

And to other points in Arkansas or Texas at correspondingly low rates. These tickets will be good for 30 days, (15 days going and 15 days returning.)

In addition to the above on same date and on the 10th, and each succeeding Tuesday in January, February and March, 1889, excursion tickets will be sold at similar rates to points on the Illinois Central, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisana, to points on the Louisville & Nashville, in Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisana, to points on the Queen & Crescent, in Ohio, Mississippi and Louisana, and to all points on the Mobile & Ohio, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisana, limited to return in 60 days. with a going and returning limit of 15 days.

Round trip tickets to New Orleans and return, with a return limit to May 31st, and a going and returning limit of 5 days in each direction, will be for sale daily until March 30th, 1889. at $56.45, the round trip via Chicago or St. Louis.

Local round trip tickets will be for sale between all points on Northern Pacific line in Minnesota at double the one way rate.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.

I. U. White now has a complete line of tents for sale at his store on Laurel street. Among other things he has just received a fine line of new rifles and shot guns. Sportsmen can find anything they desire in the line of sporting goods at this place.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It neens enriching also, the nervous system needs toding up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs; his Golden Relief in all pains, and stomach and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

The Mason fruit jar at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

For skates of all descriptions look I. U. White's assortment over.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. 44-1y

The office of Chas. S. Hazen, at the N. P. Refrigerator buildings, will be open every evening from 7:30 to 9 p. m. CHAS. S. HAZEN, Fuel Agent.

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavor with true efficacy of action has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular. It cleanses the System, cures Costiveness, etc. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. oct.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W. Koop.

R. PARKER,

—DEALER IN—

Confectionery, Nuts,

FRUITS

Cigars and Tobaccos

AGENTS FOR

Tansil's Noted Gigars.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

FRONT ST., BRAINERD, MINN.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express:	A 12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A 7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A 7:30 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	A 7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A 7:30 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A 4:20 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent,

W. S. MELLEN, General Manager, JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'kt A'g't Milwaukee.

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's otel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, November 22nd, 1888.

In the matter of the estate of William Templeton, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of T. M. Reilly, of Brainerd, in said County, representing, among other things, that William Templeton, late of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1888, at Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said Petitioner is a friend of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to T. M. Reilly granted.

It Is Ordered, That said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Judge of Probate in said County.

Ordered Further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1888.

By the Court,
W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 862 , Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & [illegible]

NEW FALL

UNDERWEAR

AND

HOSIERY.

DAY & MEACHER

Have just opened many new and choice lines of Cashmere, Underwear and Hosiery for the Fall and Winter Trade.

We Call Especial Attention to Our Lot of 50 Dozen

All Wool Shirts and Drawers

A 62 1-2 Cents Each.

DAY & MEACHER'S.

SEE---THE

Boys High Top Shoes at the

BIG 9 Nine

Before buying your fall shoes. Also a full line of gents' shoes. Custom work and repairing carefully done.

R. F. WALTERS,

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Office and Mill at foot of Oak Street.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 2. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. DECEMBER 7, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

We Offer Bargains

Call and See our NEW GOODS and get our prices. Elegant stock of

Ladies AND Gents' Underwear,

SPECIAL

STOCKING SALE

H. ROSENBLATT.

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG

Has a splendid line of

Silverware AND Holiday GOODS,

Watch this Space For Bargains.

Marshal House.

Newly Furnished,

Re-Opened to the Public.

This house has been thoroughly cleaned throughout, and is in first-class order, and under an entire new management.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Connection,

We have ample barn accommodations for 25 head of horses.

Corner 6th and Laurel Streets.

MALCOLM McLAREN, Prop

CATCH Tascott and your fortune's made. There is $50,000 in it.

PEOPLE who steal timber from railroad lands are not finding it pleasant sailing.

AN attempt will be made to divide Stearns county at the coming session of the legislature.

DECEMBER is the holiday month and liberal advertisers are the ones who reap a holiday benefit.

THE Aitkin Age has passed out of Mr. Tucker's hands and E. J. Luther will hereafter control its destinies.

A GAMBLING house at Duluth was raided on Saturday and twelve men captured. Mayor Hemstead might take a pointer from this.

P. T. BARNUM has made his will and attached to it is the certificate of two physicians attesting to his sanity when the instrument was made. Barnum doesn't propose to have a contest over his property.

Haven't Read His Message.

There is no whinning by Grover Cleveland, and he is a bigger man to-day than he ever was before.—Crookston Times.

The Dakota Sufferers.

J. Harpman, treasurer of the Dakota relief committee, charges that the $3,000, subscribed by an unknown New York benefactor, for the relief of sufferers in Dakota and more particularly the Jews, and sent to the governer of Dakota, has been withheld, excepting $500, from its intended destination. He states that the Jews are now well supplied but that there is much destitution among the Gentiles.

Railroad Brakeman.

At the convention of the Railroad Brakemen in Columbus, O., last month, the annual report of Grand Secretary O'Shea showed that the cash receipts for the year had been $145,405, of which $123,006 was paid out in the beneficiary claims. The membership of the order was 12,000, an increase of over 3,000 for the year. The membership now is estimated at 14,000. Twenty-six new lodges were organized last year. The number of lodges has increased 206 in the last three years, and the membership has increased 10,000. In the same period the death and disability claims amounted to about $300,000. The next convention will be held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1889.

A Deplorable Condition.

A dispatch from Chicago says that a majority of the members of the board of ecucation have decided to refuse the offer of the Patriotic Sons of America to present to the body a number of United States flags, to be hung in the schools for the purpose of inculcating thoughts of patriotism in the pupils, on the ground that certain elements mignt be antagonized thereby and that other nationalities might demand the display of foreign flags. In this connection it is an interesting fact that every member of the majority is of foreign birth or parentage. They are appointed by the mayor as the price of political activity. It looks as though a person's life would be in danger to speak of the American flag in Chicago in a few years.

Pretty Well Spotted.

The republicans of New York have inaugurated a most wholesome movement in exposing a number of men who have claimed to be republicans and have had charge of republican interests in certain localities, only to betray them. It was found that one or two congressmen were defeated through traitorous conduct of leaders and those leaders are now being investigated, and if the charges are found true will be bounced out of the party. The same policy should be inaugurated here in this county. There are certain men who come up as delegates, participate in conventions, ask for party honors because they are republicans, and then on election day stab the regular nominees in the back. Thanks to the effective work done the past year they are pretty well spotted and in the future the proper committees will see that they don't have an oppertunity to repeat their treachery.—Fergus Falls Journal.

We see, then, that Crow Wing county is not alone in this kind of business. If there is not a weeding out of political parasites in this region before another campaign we shall miss our guess. It beats all how "straight" they work after election.

Important To Lumbermen.

The secretary of the state board of health has issued the following circular.

I am instructed to ask your immediate attention to the necessity of knowing that the men you employ this winter are thoroughly protected by vaccination against small pox. This disease is again prevailing in places adjacent to the lines of travel both in Canada and the United States. It was brought directly through the Canadian quarintine to a township in this State last August, and resulted in eight cases and three deaths. To avoid the terrible experience of a few years ago, vaccination is the sure safeguard. It is as much for the benefit of the men as for yourselves and the people at large. To be safe, therefore, re-vaccinate every one who has not had a succeful vaccination within the last five years, and can show a good scar as evidence thereof.

Your foremen should keep a list of the men, in this respect, and should be on their guard against any eruptive desease appearing among them. Instruct them to isolate any one having suspicious symptoms, with their clothing and bedding, till a medical opinion, or sufficient time shall develop their true character. I will advise any one of them, promptly, who will write me for the purpose, and will be obliged for the earliest information of anything suspicious, that we may give assistance where needed.

The Presidents Message.

The message is presented in full to our readers on the inside pages. It is a question of some considerable doubt as to whether it will repay the readers for their time to peruse it. There is one point, however, that is brought out clearly which is the fact that Grover Cleveland is mad clear through on account of his defeat.

Brought them to Brainerd

A telegram to the Globe from Little Falls says:

Yesterday an unusual influx of strangers and citizens from adjoining towns was noticed in this city that augured ill to the murderers, Bulow and Randall, who were confined in the jail. Warned by a telegram, Sheriff Rasicot and Deputy William Rasicot took Bulow, the murderer of Frank Eich, and Randall, the murderer of Ziegler, from the jail, shackeled them together, put them into a carriage and drove rapidly away, at about 6 o'clock last evening. This morning at 4:30 a crowd of people numbering about 150, assembled at the jail and demanded admittance of Deputy Sheriff John Sands, who informed them that the prisoners were not they. The crowd refused to believe the deputy's story, and the jailer, in order to satisfy the would-be lynchers, admitted a delegation of ten, who searched the jail only to find that the prisoners had flown. The disappointed crowd then retired. There were twenty-six wagon loads of them, from St. Cloud, St. Wendel, Buckman and other towns of Morrison, Benton and Stearns counties. Sheriff Rasicot's movements were conducted with such secrecy that not a person in the crowd even suspected this morning that the prisoners were miles away. To what point the prisoners were taken is unknown, but no doubt they are in a safe place somewhere in the state. The sheriff proved himself too sharp for the would-be lynchers, and the judge of that court failed to secure his victims. It is rumored this morning that the murderers are in St. Paul. Sheriff Rasicot will probably keep their whereabouts a secret for the present. If the prisoners had been found justice would have been summarily meted out to Bulow. It is not understood that Randall was wanted, Bulow being the special object of vengeance.

Instead of taking the murderers to St. Paul, Sheriff Rasicot brought them to Brainerd and landed them safely in the county jail here, driving across the country. Learning that Randall was not especially desired by Judge Lynch he came up yesterday and took him back to Little Falls.

Two Nights of Comic Opera.

The Hudson Eckert Juvenile Opera company will appear in Brainerd next Monday and Tuesday evenings, in "Olivette" and "Chimes of Normandy." This company comes to us highly recommended by both press and public. The following is taken from the Bismarck Tribune:

"Bismarck has had many good entertainments, she has been regaled with performances by artists who rank as stars in the exacting, though effete society of the east, but never have her citizens witnessed a performance which gave better satisfaction than that given by the Juvenile Opera company last evening. Much had been promised by the press, but the intelligent and discriminating audience which enjoyed the performance last night will agree that it more than fulfilled the promise. Camille Cleveland is a fascinating Olivette and has already earned the distinction of being one of the most popular soubrettes on the stage. The little man who does the comedy work of Coquelicot is Teddy Gamble, and it is no flattery to state that the ludicrous and laugh-provoking phases of life have been well mirrored to his mind. He is a natural comedian and although a mere lad, he needs no apology for his age. All in all, this company is the best Bismarck has ever had."

A Problem.

The recommendation of Secretary Hart, that county jails be abolished and district jails be built at accessible points, is claiming the attention of the press throughout the state. It is probable that the secretary found some strange problems in his investigation of this subject—for example: If a sheriff is allowed $3.25 per week for the board of a prisoner; and board consists of bread and coffee for breakfast, tea and bread for breakfast, and soup for dinner, how much of the 25 cents does the sheriff get? There is no question about the $3.—Prison Mirror.

This Prison Mirror man must be a stranger to Sheriff Spalding, of Crow Wing county, or he would never make the assertion.

Condensed State News.

There is no ice in Duluth harbor yet.

Several cases of diphtheria in Aitkin.

A vicious dog bit two little girls at Duluth Monday.

Four wolves were killed in a cave near Lake City.

Horse thieves continue to be a nuisance in Southern Minnesota.

The Chinese students are entertaining Duluth audiences.

A valuable horse at Austin was gored by a mad bull and killed.

A lemonade and ice cream picnic held at Duluth Monday was attended by about 100 people.

The street car barns at Duluth were flooded by a bursted water main.

Duluth high school pupils have engaged in a war with the principal.

A new German Methodist church is being built across the river from Red Wing.

A Plainview farmer sold 28 hogs for $575. They averaged 411 pounds each.

There is fear of a famine among cattle in the southern part of the state for lack of hay.

David Burbank had his skull fractured while skating on St. Louis bay at Dulnth.

A drunken man cut his face badly at Winnebago City by falling through a window.

An emigrant named Ole Nelson was robbed of $160 by unknown thieves near St. Cloud.

The C. N. Nelson Lumber company at Duluth will cut 500,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

The Moorhead hotel robbers are supposed to be the ones who robbed the post-office recently.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Held Tuesday, December 4th, 1888.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held December 4th, 1888.

All members of the board were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

The following bills were allowed:

Slipp Bros., stoves and hardware for poor farm	$191 15
Slipp Bros., goods furnished county jail	4 80
Losey & Dean, burial of Emily Stickney and child of Mrs. Pangbarn	28 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners proceedings	8 25
H. Spalding, boarding prisoners and receiving same in jail	46 99
H. Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners	17 35

On motion properly carried an appropriation of $100 was made from the road and bridge fund to complete corduroy in Town 44-30, and Commissioner Martin was appointed as overseer.

The following bills were allowed:

Pioneer Press Co., stationery	$ 2 12
John Milem, salary as superintendent of poor farm two months	120 00
A. S. McIntire, repairing court house wall	15 38
E. N. Donaldson, drawing jury September term	3 00
G. A. McDonald, salary custodian of bridge, November	25 00
W. E. Campbell, blankets for county jail	13 75
Peter Keiling, hauling stoves to poor farm	2 00
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	35 50
L. P. White, lumber furnished poor farm	4 32
Stephen Sangola, board and care of Mary Kargola	19 43

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

All members present.

The following bills were allowed:

I. U. White, putting on storm doors, sheds and sash county jail	$107 82
M. Hagberg, groceries furnished poor farm	26 64
Swartz & Hack, goods furnished poor farm	27 45
Lewis Wick, work done on road, overseer Town 44-29	27 00

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of the legal voters of congressional Township 44, north of Range 30 west, have petitioned the board to organize said territory as a town, under the name of Town of Long Lake, and this board being satisfied that said territory should be organized as a town, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That said territory be and the same is hereby organized as a town under the name of Town of Long Lake, and the first town meeting of said town shall be held at the school house on Section ten (10) in said Township December 22nd A. D. 1888.

RESOLVED, That the auditor make out notice of election in Town of Long Lake and hand same to sheriff to be posted.

The following bills were allowed:

M. Hagberg, oils furnished county jail	2 60
D. Barden, work done on Mille Lacs road as overseer	18 50
A. J. Collins, house rent voting at Collins precinct	5 00
S. W. Gray, bringing in election returns from Oak Lawn	1 00
John Engman, bringing in election returns from Deerwood	3 40
W. S. Hill, bringing in election returns from Mooresville	3 40
Chris. Racey, bringing in election returns from Daggett Brook	3 20
A. Stoffard, one day judge election Bay Lake	3 00
J. D. Tarrey, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
J. M. Young, three days judge and bringing in returns from Bay Lake	14 40
N. Newgard, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
N. E. Baker, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
Seth Dinwiddie, one day judge of election and bringing in returns from Mille Lacs	8 00
H. Scott, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Clarke Dinwiddie, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
A. A. Miller, one day clerk of election Mille Lacs	3 00
F. E. Warren, one day clerk of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Hiram Scott, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Paul Lignau, two days clerk of election Long Lake	6 00
P. Paulson, two days judge of election Long Lake	6 00
Oscar Thelander, two days judge of election and bringing in election returns from Long Lake	7 40
T. Paulson, two days judge of election and rent of house, Long Lake	11 00
D. H. Hughey, two days clerk of election Long Lake	6 00
A. Leighton, two days judge of election Fairbanks	6 00
John McNight, two and half days judge of election and bringing in returns from Fairbanks	9 90
E. M. Phelps, two days judge of election Fairbanks	6 00
M. W. Still, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Gull River,	10 60
W. S. Senff, one day clerk of election Gull River	3 00
N. J. Palmer, two days judge of election Gull River	6 00
L. W. Stevenson, two days judge of election Gull River	6 00
A. J. Collins, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Collins	13 80
A. W. Peck, three days clerk of election Collins	9 00
E. L. Mitchell, three days judge of election Collins	9 00
H. W. Sypes, three days clerk of election Collins	9 00
C. C. Kelley, three days judge of election Collins	9 00
Tom Harden, three days judge of election Pine River	9 00
Warren Chase, three days clerk of election Pine River	9 00
John Dolan, three days clerk of election Pine River	9 00
W. E. Chase, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Pine River	16 60
J. Staker, three days judge of election Pine River	9 00
J. Bartlett, three days clerk of election Hackensack	9 00
E. L. Connar, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Hackensack	20 60
J. F. Edelbrock, three days clerk of election Hackensack	9 00
S. Phippeney, three days judge of election	9 00
G. B. Kennedy, three days judge of election Hackensack	9 00
Wm. Trast, one days constable Hackensack	2 00
Wm. Curro, one day constable Hackensack	2 00
F. L. Hanscon, three days judge of election Gull River	9 00
H. H. Davis, two days clerk of election Gull River	6 00
John Hayton, three days judge of election Gull River	9 00
B. B. Bartlett, two days clerk of election Gull River	6 00
R. W. Bennett, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Warners	15 80
A. C. Gould, one day judge of election and bringing in returns from Eagle Lake	10 60
F. G. Sundberg, digging grave for child	3 00

On motion properly carried M. McFadden was authorized to renew insurance policy on court house and jail.

The following bills were allowed:

P. G. Fogelstrom, attending to sick people	$ 21 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage six commissioners meetings	32 40
M. McFadden, policy on court house and jail	480 00

On motion properly carried, auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of taxes on Lot 19, Block 43, for 1887.

Auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for county printing for ensuing year.

Board adjourned until December 24th, 1888.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

The Last Straw.

Last Saturday evening, in Winona a cow voluntarily fell in line and marched with the celebrants of the republican victory. She represented the patient people who are being sucked dry by onerous taxation. The intelligent bovine seems to have had a very clear notion of the important position she held in the republican line of march.—National Republican.

WHAT! THIS!!

A great many people of late have been trying to determine which would be the most advantageous thing to do to enjoy health and pleasure.

After careful investigation it has been ascertained that the most practical, is to purchase a ticket to one of the numerous Winter Resorts of the South or West via the Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. "Albert Lea Route," "St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis Short Line," which are now on sale at all principal points at greatly reduced rates.

Your especial attention is called to the fact that the "Albert Lea Route" is the ONLY LINE making daily connections with the Vestibuled Trains of the "Great Rock Island Route," which run through without change to Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver.

The solid through train service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis Short Line is unsurpassed for parties desiring to visit the Winter resorts of the South, and is POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE running Pullman Buffet Sleepers and First Class Coaches through to St. Louis via Burlington.

The detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., call upon your nearest ticket agent, or write to

E. A. WHITAKER,
Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Ag't,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Professional Cards.

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block
BRAINERD..... MINN.

R. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD..... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Werner Hemstead, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

WE TAKE THE LEAD.

In Groceries & Provisions

We carry the choicest and most select goods the market affords; canned goods, staple and fancy groceries, flour and feed. Our immense stock speaks for itself. Look it over.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Is replete with an elegant line of ladies and gents underwear, hosiery and mittens, lumbermens goods, overshirts; We cannot fail to please our customers in clothing.

WE HAVE HOLIDAY Goods Galore!

Our line of toys is one of the most complete in the northwest. We can please the most fastidious in the matter of Christmas goods. Look our stock over before you purchase.

J. E. IRELAND, FRONT ST.

The Royal Route!

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, AND Chicago & Northwestern Railways,

Offer the best service, and makes the fastest time of any line between St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines and Kansas City. All trains carrying through sleepers and making close connection at Omaha and Kansas City for California points. This is the short line to Chicago, no change of cars and all classes of tickets honored. Two trains a day each way with finest Pullman sleepers and most modern dining cars, on which every delicacy of the season may be obtained at a moderate price These dining cars are a special feature of the "Royal Ronte," and for liberal service and comfort, are unequalled by any in the world.

Buy your tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and you will never travel by any other line.

Tickets for sale by all ticket agents.

For time tables and other information apply to

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Pass. Agent,
J. S. McCULLOUGH, M. M. WHEELER,
Ass't Gen. Pas. Agt. Trav. Pas. Agt.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

C. B. SLEEPER'S
Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER OR J. L. SMITH.

No Other RAILWAY In the Northwest

has in so short a period gained the reputation and popularity enjoyed by the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE. From a comparatively unknown factor in the commercial world, it has been transformed to an independent, influential, grand **THROUGH ROUTE** with magnificent depots, superb equipment and unsurpassed terminal facilities Through careful catering to details, it has won for itself a reputation for solidity, safety, convenience and attention to its patrons, second to no railroad in the country. **Pullman** sleepers, models of palatial comfort, dining cars in which the cuisine and general appointments are up to the highest standard, and coaches especially built for this route, are among the chief elements which have contributed towards catering successfully to a discriminating public. Located directly on its line between MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, and DULUTH and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO, are the following thriving cities of Wisconsin and Michigan: NEW RICHMOND, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, ASHLAND, HURLEY, WIS., IRONWOOD, MICH., BESSEMER, MICH., STEVENS POINT, NEENAH, MENASHA, OSHKOSH, FOND DU LAC, WAUKESHA and BURLINGTON, WIS.

For detailed information, lowest current rates, berths, etc., via this route, to any point in the **South** or **East**, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address

WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER,
General Manager. Gen. Passr & Ticket Agt,
MILWAUKEE.

F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Toledo Weekly Blade! 1889.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

The leading Weekly Newspaper of the country, and the only paper edited with reference to circulating in every state and territory of the Union. The BLADE is the most popular Family Weekly, with the largest and widest circulation. It has to-day over 150,000 subscribers, and may at any time be found in every nook and corner of the United States. At the low price of

One Dollar Per Year

The BLADE gives more reading, better departments and later news than any of its competitors. It is the largest dollar paper published, and its departments so carefully edited that it cannot help but interest each member of every family. In fact the BLADE

Has Not An Equal.

A specimen copy will tell more than we can give in this advertisement. We therefore invite EVERYBODY to send their address on a postal card for a specimen copy. Send the address of all your friends at the same time.

The Blade Sewing Machine

With the BLADE one year only $18.00. This machine is made in the BLADE'S own factory, especially for BLADE subscribers. It is guaranteed as good, as handsome, as light running, as durable and as valuable in every way as any $75.00 or $100.00 sewing machine made. Send for circular.

Confidential To Agents.

For clubs we this year pay the largest cash commission for new subscribers than we have ever paid, or ever paid by any paper. Write us for our confidential terms to agents. It is easier to raise a club for the BLADE than for any other publication, and an active worker can earn $2.00 to $5.00 per day on the terms we offer. Single subscribers will remit one dollar for one year. Everybody invited to send for free specimen or terms to agents. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, O.

GREAT Closing Out Sale.

WE MEAN BUSINESS!

Our Entire Line of

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS

MUST be sold out at

Less Than Cost!

Mother's don't let your little boys get sick on account of not having warm clothes enough when you can buy a suit from $1.50 up to $4.00, all wool, and overcoats at the same prices.

Don't Miss This Chance. These Prices Are For CASH.

LEOPOLD BROS.
The Boss" Clothiers.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in one line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, Or DULUTH.

And all Points in

Minnesota, Dakota Montana Idaho, Washington Territory OREGON, British Columbia, Puget Sound And Alaska.

Express trains Daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER AND ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN S PAUL AND PORTLAND On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free

The only all Rail Line to the

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

For Full information as to Time, Rates, &t Address,

CHAS. S. FEE
Yellowstone Park in October.

Superfluous Hair and Moles

Permanently Removed

Chronic Diseases of any kind and female complaints most successfully treated by a new method.

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St. Cloud, Minn.
Correspondence Solicited.

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BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY. from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and west.

150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free. Rates always as low as the lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to

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O. H. HAVILL, REAL Estate AND Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 2. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. DECEMBER 7, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

We Offer Bargains

Call and See our NEW GOODS and get our prices. Elegant stock of

Ladies AND Gents' Underwear,

SPECIAL

STOCKING SALE

H. ROSENBLATT.

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof

ChoiceFamily Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG

Has a splendid line of

Silverware AND Holiday GOODS,

Watch this Space For Bargains.

Marshal House.

Newly Furnished,

Re-Opened to the Public.

This house has been thoroughly cleaned throughout, and is in first-class order, and under an entire new management.

Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Connection,

We have ample barn accommodations for 25 head of horses.

Corner 6th and Laurel Streets.

MALCOLM McLAREN, Prop

CATCH Tascott and your fortune's made. There is $50,000 in it.

PEOPLE who steal timber from railroad lands are not finding it pleasant sailing.

AN attempt will be made to divide Stearns county at the coming session of the legislature.

DECEMBER is the holiday month and liberal advertisers are the ones who reap a holiday benefit.

THE Aitkin Age has passed out of Mr. Tucker's hands and E. J. Luther will hereafter control its destinies.

A GAMBLING house at Duluth was raided on Saturday and twelve men captured. Mayor Hemstead might take a pointer from this.

P. T. BARNUM has made his will and attached to it is the certificate of two physicians attesting to his sanity when the instrument was made, Barnum doesn't propose to have a contest over his property.

Haven't Read His Message.

There is no whinning by Grover Cleveland, and he is a bigger man to-day than he ever was before.—Crookston Times.

The Dakota Sufferers.

J. Harpman, treasurerer of the Dakota relief committee, charges that the $3,000, subscribed by an unknown New York benefactor, for the relief of sufferers in Dakota and more particiularly the Jews, and sent to the governer of Dakota, has been withheld, excepting $500, from its intended destination. He states that the Jews are now well supplied but that there is much destitution among the Gentiles.

Railroad Brakeman.

At the convention of the Railroad Brakemen in Columbus, O., last month, the annual report of Grand Secretary O'Shea showed that the cash receipts for the year had been $145,405, of which $123,006 was paid out in the beneficiary claims. The membership of the order was 12,000, an increase of over 3,000 for the year. The membership now is estimated at 14,000. Twenty-six new lodges were organized last year. The number of lodges has increased 206 in the last three years, and the membership has increased 10,000. In the same period the death and disability claims amounted to about $300,000. The next convention will be held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1889.

A Deplorable Condition.

A dispatch from Chicago says that a majority of the members of the board of ecucation have decided to refuse the offer of the Patriotic Sons of America to present to the body a number of United States flags, to be hung in the schools for the purpose of inculcating thoughts of patriotism in the pupils, on the ground that certain elements migmt be antagonized thereby and that other nationalities might demand the display of foreign flags. In this connection it is an interesting fact that every member of the majority is of foreign birth or parentage. They are appointed by the mayor as the price of political activity. It looks as though a person's life would be in danger to speak of the American flag in Chicago in a few years.

Pretty Well Spotted.

The republicans of New York have inaugurated a most wholesome movement in exposing a number of men who have claimed to be republicans and have had charge of republican interests in certain localities, only to betray them. It was found that one or two congressmen were defeated through traitorous conduct of leaders and those leaders are now being investigated, and if the charges are found true will be bounced out of the party. The same policy should be inaugurated here in this county. There are certain men who come up as delegates, participate in conventions, ask for party honors because they are republicans, and then on election day stab the regular nominees in the back. Thanks to the effective work done the past year they are pretty well spotted and in the future the proper committees will see that they don't have an oppertunity to repeat their treachery.—Fergus Falls Journal.

We see, then, that Crow Wing county is not alone in this kind of business. If there is not a weeding out of political parasites in this region before another campaign we shall miss our guess. It beats all how "straight" they work after election.

Important To Lumbermen.

The secretary of the state board of health has issued the following circular.

I am instructed to ask your immediate attention to the necessity of knowing that the men you employ this winter are thoroughly protected by vaccination against small pox. This disease is again prevailing in places adjacent to the lines of travel both in Canada and the United States. It was brought directly through the Canadian quarintine to a township in this State last August, and resulted in eight cases and three deaths. To avoid the terrible experience of a few years ago, vaccination is the sure safeguard. It is as much for the benefit of the men as for yourselves and the people at large. To be safe, therefore, re-vaccinate every one who has not had a succeful vaccination within the last five years, and can show a good scar as evidence thereof.

Your foremen should keep a list of the men, in this respect, and should be on their guard against any eruptive desease appearing among them. Instruct them to isolate any one having suspicious symptoms, with their clothing and bedding, till a medical opinion, or sufficient time shall develop their true character. I will advise any one of them, promptly, who will write me for the purpose, and will be obliged for the earliest information of anything suspicious, that we may give assistance where needed.

The Presidents Message.

The message is presented in full to our readers on the inside pages. It is a question of some considerable doubt as to whether it will repay the readers for their time to peruse it. There is one point, however, that is brought out clearly which is the fact that Grover Cleveland is mad clear through on account of his defeat.

Brought them to Brainerd

A telegram to the Globe from Little Falls says:

Yesterday an unusual influx of strangers and citizens from adjoining towns was noticed in this city that augured ill to the murderers, Bulow and Randall, who were confined in the jail. Warned by a telegram, Sheriff Rasicot and Deputy William Rasicot took Bulow, the murderer of Frank Eich, and Randall, the murderer of Ziegler, from the jail, shackeled them together, put them into a carriage and drove rapidly away, at about 6 o'clock last evening. This morning at 4:30 a crowd of people numbering about 150, assembled at the jail and demanded admittance of Deputy Sheriff John Sands, who informed them that the prisoners were not they. The crowd refused to believe the deputy's story, and the jailer, in order to satisfy the would-be lynchers, admitted a delegation of ten, who searched the jail only to find that the prisoners had flown. The disappointed crowd then retired. There were twenty-six wagon loads of them, from St. Cloud, St. Wendel, Buckman and other towns of Morrison, Benton and Stearns counties. Sheriff Rasicot's movements were conducted with such secrecy that not a person in the crowd even suspected this morning that the prisoners were miles away. To what point the prisoners were taken is unknown, but no doubt they are in a safe place somewhere in the state. The sheriff proved himself too sharp for the would-be lynchers, and the judge of that court failed to secure his victims. It is rumored this morning that the murderers are in St. Paul. Sheriff Rasicot will probably keep their whereabouts a secret for the present. If the prisoners had been found justice would have been summarily meted out to Bulow. It is not understood that Randall was wanted, Bulow being the special object of vengeance.

Instead of taking the murderers to St. Paul, Sheriff Rasicot brought them to Brainerd and landed them safely in the county jail here, driving across the country. Learning that Randall was not especially desired by Judge Lynch he came up yesterday and took him back to Little Falls.

Two Nights of Comic Opera.

The Hudson Eckert Juvenile Opera company will appear in Brainerd next Monday and Tuesday evenings, in "Olivette" and "Chimes of Normandy." This company comes to us highly recommended by both press and public. The following is taken from the Bismarck Tribune:

"Bismarck has had many good entertainments, she has been regaled with performances by artists who rank as stars in the exacting, though effete society of the east, but never have her citizens witnessed a performance which gave better satisfaction than that given by the Juvenile Opera company last evening. Much had been promised by the press, but the intelligent and discriminating audience which enjoyed the performance last night will agree that it more than fulfilled the promise. Camille Cleveland is a fascinating Olivette and has already earned the distinction of being one of the most popular soubrettes on the stage. The little man who does the comedy work of Coquelicot is Teddy Gamble, and it is no flattery to state that the ludicrous and laugh-provoking phases of life have been well mirrored to his mind. He is a natural comedian and although a mere lad, he needs no apology for his age. All in all, this company is the best Bismarck has ever had."

A Problem.

The recommendation of Secretary Hart, that county jails be abolished and district jails be built at accessible points, is claiming the attention of the press throughout the state. It is probable that the secretary found some strange problems in his investigation of this subject—for example: If a sheriff is allowed $3.25 per week for the board of a prisoner; and board consists of bread and coffee for breakfast, tea and bread for breakfast, and soup for dinner, how much of the 25 cents does the sheriff get? There is no question about the $3.—Prison Mirror.

This Prison Mirror man must be a stranger to Sheriff Spalding, of Crow Wing county, or he would never make the assertion.

Condensed State News.

There is no ice in Duluth harbor yet.

Several cases of diphtheria in Aitkin.

A vicious dog bit two little girls at Duluth Monday.

Four wolves were killed in a cave near Lake City.

Horse thieves continue to be a nuisance in Southern Minnesota.

The Chinese students are entertaining Duluth audiences.

A valuable horse at Austin was gored by a mad bull and killed.

A lemonade and ice cream picnic held at Duluth Monday was attended by about 100 people.

The street car barns at Duluth were flooded by a bursted water main.

Duluth high school pupils have engaged in a war with the principal.

A new German Methodist church is being built across the river from Red Wing.

A Plainview farmer sold 28 hogs for $575. They averaged 411 pounds each.

There is fear of a famine among cattle in the southern part of the state for lack of hay.

David Burbank had his skull fractured while skating on St. Louis bay at Dulnth.

A drunken man cut his face badly at Winnebago City by falling through a window.

An emigrant named Ole Nelson was robbed of $160 by unknown thieves near St. Cloud.

The C. N. Nelson Lumber company at Duluth will cut 500,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

The Moorhead hotel robbers are supposed to be the ones who robbed the post-office recently.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Held Tuesday, December 4th, 1888.

Proceedings of meeting of board of county commissioners held December 4th, 1888.

All members of the board were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

The following bills were allowed:

Slipp Bros., stoves and hardware for poor farm	$191 15
Slipp Bros., goods furnished county jail	4 80
Losey & Dean, burial of Emily Stickney and child of Mrs. Pangbarn	28 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners proceedings	8 25
H. Spalding, boarding prisoners and receiving same in jail	46 99
H. Spalding, fees and mileage arresting prisoners	17 35

On motion properly carried an appropriation of $100 was made from the road and bridge fund to complete corduroy in Town 44-30, and Commissioner Martin was appointed as overseer.

The following bills were allowed:

Pioneer Press Co., stationery	$ 2 12
John Milem, salary as superintendent of poor farm two months	120 00
A. S. McIntire, repairing court house wall	15 38
E. N. Donaldson, drawing jury September term	3 00
G. A. McDonald, salary custodian of bridge, November	25 00
W. E. Campbell, blankets for county jail	13 75
Peter Keiling, hauling stoves to poor farm	2 00
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	35 50
L. P. White, lumber furnished poor farm	4 32
Stephen Sangola, board and care of Mary Kargola	19 43

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

All members present.

The following bills were allowed:

I. U. White, putting on storm doors, sheds and sash county jail	$107 82
M. Hagberg, groceries furnished poor farm	26 64
Swartz & Hack, goods furnished poor farm	27 45
Lewis Wick, work done on road, overseer Town 44-29	27 00

The following resolution was on motion adopted:

WHEREAS, A majority of the legal voters of congressional Township 44, north of Range 30 west, have petitioned the board to organize said territory as a town, under the name of Town of Long Lake, and this board being satisfied that said territory should be organized as a town, Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That said territory be and the same is hereby organized as a town under the name of Town of Long Lake, and the first town meeting of said town shall be held at the school house on Section ten (10) in said Township December 22nd A. D. 1888.

RESOLVED, That the auditor make out notice of election in Town of Long Lake and hand same to sheriff to be posted.

The following bills were allowed:

M. Hagberg, oils furnished county jail	2 60
D. Barden, work done on Mille Lacs road as overseer	18 50
A. J. Collins, house rent voting at Collins precinct	5 00
S. W. Gray, bringing in election returns from Oak Lawn	1 00
John Engman, bringing in election returns from Deerwood	3 40
W. S. Hill, bringing in election returns from Mooresville	3 40
Chris. Racey, bringing in election returns from Daggett Brook	3 20
A. Stoffard, one day judge election Bay Lake	3 00
J. D. Tarrey, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
J. M. Young, three days judge and bringing in returns from Bay Lake	14 40
N. Newgard, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
N. E. Baker, three days judge election Bay Lake	9 00
Seth Dinwiddie, one day judge of election and bringing in returns from Mille Lacs	8 00
H. Scott, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Clarke Dinwiddie, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
A. A. Miller, one day clerk of election Mille Lacs	3 00
F. E. Warren, one day clerk of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Hiram Scott, one day judge of election Mille Lacs	3 00
Paul Lignau, two days clerk of election Long Lake	6 00
P. Paulson, two days judge of election Long Lake	6 00
Oscar Thelander, two days judge of election and bringing in election returns from Long Lake	7 40
T. Paulson, two days judge of election and rent of house, Long Lake	11 00
D. H. Hughey, two days clerk of election Long Lake	6 00
A. Leighton, two days judge of election Fairbanks	6 00
John McNight, two and half days judge of election and bringing in returns from Fairbanks	9 90
E. M. Phelps, two days judge of election Fairbanks	6 00
M. W. Still, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Gull River	10 60
W. S. Senff, one day clerk of election Gull River	3 00
N. J. Palmer, two days judge of election Gull River	6 00
L. W. Stevenson, two days judge of election Gull River	6 00
A. J. Collins, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Collins	13 80
A. W. Peck, three days clerk of election Collins	9 00
E. L. Mitchell, three days judge of election Collins	9 00
H. W. Sypes, three days clerk of election Collins	9 00
C. C. Kelley, three days judge of election Collins	9 00
Tom Harden, three days judge of election Pine River	9 00
Warren Chase, three days clerk of election Pine River	9 00
John Dolan, three days clerk of election Pine River	9 00
W. E. Chase, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Pine River	16 60
J. Staker, three days judge of election Pine River	9 00
J. Bartlett, three days clerk of election Hackensack	9 00
E. L. Connar, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Hackensack	20 60
J. F. Edelbrock, three days clerk of election Hackensack	9 00
S. Phippeney, three days judge of election	9 00
G. B. Kennedy, three days judge of election Hackensack	9 00
Wm. Trast, one days constable Hackensack	2 00
Wm. Curro, one day constable Hackensack	2 00
F. L. Hanscon, three days judge of election Gull River	9 00
H. H. Davis, two days clerk of election Gull River	6 00
John Hayton, three days judge of election Gull River	9 00
B. B. Bartlett, two days clerk of election Gull River	6 00
R. W. Bennett, three days judge of election and bringing in returns from Warners	15 80
A. C. Gould, one day judge of election and bringing in returns from Eagle Lake	10 60
F. G. Sundberg, digging grave for child	3 00

On motion properly carried M. McFadden was authorized to renew insurance policy on court house and jail.

The following bills were allowed:

P. G. Fogelstrom, attending to sick people	$ 21 00
J. M. Martin, per diem and mileage six commissioners meetings	32 40
M. McFadden, policy on court house and jail	480 00

On motion properly carried, auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of taxes on Lot 19, Block 43, for 1887.

Auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for county printing for ensuing year.

Board adjourned until December 24th, 1888.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

The Last Straw.

Last Saturday evening, in Winona a cow voluntarily fell in line and marched with the celebrants of the republican victory. She represented the patient people who are being sucked dry by onerous taxation. The intelligent bovine seems to have had a very clear notion of the important position she held in the republican line of march.—National Republican.

WHAT! THIS!!

A great many people of late have been trying to determine which would be the most advantageous thing to do to enjoy health and pleasure.

After careful investigation it has been ascertained that the most practical, is to purchase a ticket to one of the numerous Winter Resorts of the South or West via the Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. "Albert Lea Route," "St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis Short Line," which are now on sale at all principal points at greatly reduced rates.

Your especial attention is called to the fact that the "Albert Lea Route" is the ONLY LINE making daily connections with the Vestibuled Trains of the "Great Rock Island Route," which run through without change to Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Denver.

The solid through train service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis Short Line is unsurpassed for parties desiring to visit the Winter resorts of the South, and is POSITIVELY THE ONLY LINE running Pullman Buffet Sleepers and First Class Coaches through to St. Louis via Burlington.

The detailed information concerning rates, routes, etc., call upon your nearest ticket agent, or write to

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DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block
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P. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
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Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
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G. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 9.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

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Physician and Surgeon,
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We carry the choicest and most select goods the market affords; canned goods, staple and fancy groceries, flour and feed. Our immense stock speaks for itself. Look it over.

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Our line of toys is one of the most complete in the northwest. We can please the most fastidious in the matter of Christmas goods. Look our stock over before you purchase.

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Offer the best service, and makes the fastest time of any line between St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines and Kansas City. All trains carrying through sleepers and making close connection at Omaha and Kansas City for California points. This is the short line to Chicago, no change of cars and all classes of tickets honored. Two trains a day each way with finest Pullman sleepers and most modern dining cars, on which every delicacy of the season may be obtained at a moderate price These dining cars are a special feature of the "Royal Route," and for liberal service and comfort, are unequalled by any in the world.

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ST. PAUL, MINN.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

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In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

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Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

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For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER OR J. L. SMITH.

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has in so short a period gained the reputation and popularity enjoyed by the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE. From a comparatively unknown factor in the commercial world, it has been transformed to an independent, influential, grand **THROUGH ROUTE**, with magnificent depots, superb equipment and unsurpassed terminal facilities Through careful catering to details, it has won for itself a reputation for solidity, safety, convenience and attention to its patrons, second to no railroad in the country. **Pullman** sleepers, models of palatial comfort, dining cars in which the cuisine and general appointments are up to the highest standard, and coaches especially built for this route, are among the chief elements which have contributed towards catering successfully to a discriminating public. Located directly on its line between MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, and MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, and DULUTH and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO, are the following thriving cities of Wisconsin and Michigan: NEW RICHMOND, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, ASHLAND, HURLEY, WIS., IRONWOOD, MICH., BESSEMER, MICH., STEVENS POINT, NEENAH, MENASHA, OSHKOSH, FOND DU LAC, WAUKESHA and BURLINGTON, WIS.

For detailed information, lowest current rates, berths, etc., via this route, to any point in the **South** or **East**, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address

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F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

More than 60 per cent of adult English women, married and unmarried, are working for daily subsistence, and the number multiplies every year.

There is but one Republican in Means, Ky., and he joined in the Democratic parade, making the procession include every man, woman and child in town.

A Philadelphia court decided in a recent lawsuit that it is libelous to call a widow "a daisy," and has put the damages for this remark in a letter at nearly a thousand dollars.

Says the Arizona Sentinel: "Ouche and his wife, two strapping Yuma Indians, were weighed the other day and 'tipped the beam' at 438 pounds. The buck is not over 22, and the squaw 16 years of age."

J. M. Levy, the chief proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, died peacefully in his arm chair. He was urged to go to bed, but refused, saying his rule was to go to bed at a certain hour, and he did not intend to deviate from his usual custom.

Slaveric, now chief bandit in Bulgaria, is handsome, highly educated and an eloquent orator. Two years ago he was a member of the Bulgarian skuptschina, but was caught "boodling" and took to the mountains.

Sir E. Cecil Guinness, of "London stout" fame, recently purchased Savernake, the ancestral seat of the rowdy marquis of Ailesbury, for $3,500,000. This is the largest real estate transaction for many years in England.

A well-authenticated story is told of a Waterbury cat which died of grief over the death of a mistress for whom it had a remarkable affection. As soon as the animal saw the face of the dead girl it fell dead with a groan.

Railroad wars, like all other international disturbances, are seldom conducive to permanent public good, and are a hindrance to the smoothness of our country's commerce. "Live and let live" should be the rule all around.

Gerald Massey, the British author, who is coming to this country to lecture, is 60 years of age. He is a poet, a philosopher, and a spiritualist, and it will be in the hall of the latter that he will be first heard in Boston.

We have the greatest number of miles of railroad track of any country in the world, but the Argentine Republic can beat us and every one else for making theirs straight. On the road from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes is a stretch of 211 miles without a curve.

Ever since the year 1 people have carried buckeyes in their pockets as a charm against rheumatism, and now comes a Georgia man to swear that the acorn, likewise carried, is even a sovereign balm and cordial to all the ills, aches, pains, and swellings of a limping world.

There are probably a thousand women in the city of Pittsburgh who work in iron mills, making bolts, nuts, hinges, and barbed wire. Over three years ago, the men who had been working in the bolt works gave such dissatisfaction that the proprietors decided to try girls at the same work. The venture was such a success that nothing would induce them to go back to the boys and men.

A correspondent writing from Gotts Island, Me., claims that this favored isle harbors neither tramps, rats nor mosquitoes. No rum is ever sold there, neither is there any mud. He has never seen an intoxicated person on the island, and but one house was ever burned for 100 years. The people are not afraid of thieves, and seldom fasten their doors at night, except in cases of gales of wind. And there is not a dog on the island.

Clarence D. Raymond, upon being sentenced to one year by a Boston Judge for swindling, jumped up in the dock and asked: "Why not make it for life?" "Can't do it," replied the Judge; "but I will give you all the law will allow for this offence. Mr. Clerk, revoke that sentence, and make it two years." Taken aback, the young rascal tried to mumble an apology, and his mother pleaded with the Court to no purpose.

The late election was the twenty-sixth for President and the fifty-first for Congress. The term of the former office is four years and of the latter two years. We have therefore, about just completed the first 100 years of national existence under our present constitution, which was ratified by the requisite number of States 100 years ago last Summer. Gen. Washington did not take the office of President until April 30, 1789.

The surveying ship Egeria, of the British navy, which has been sounding about the Friendly Islands, has found the depths, one of 4,295 fathoms and the other 4,430 fathoms—about five miles. They are in latitude 24° south, longitude 175° west. These are more than a thousand fathoms greater than any other depths known in the southern hemisphere, and are only exceeded in three spots in the world. These are 4,655 fathoms, off the northeast coast of Japan, found by the United States ship Tuscarora; 4,475 fathoms, south of the Ladrone Island, discovered by H. M. S. Challenger, and 4,561 fathoms north of Porto Rico, discover by the United States ship Blake.

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

The Casualty Calendar.

Fire broke out in the hay shed adjoining Jargens & Price's store in Helena, Montana, and before subdued burned up several tons of hay, and also burned the roof of the store. Water was plenty and the fire easily extinguished. The stock of goods, consisting of general merchandise and mining supplies, was badly damaged by water. The total loss reaches $10,000.

A serious accident occurred in the Davis street excavation for sewers at Helena, Montana. Without warning the banks of gravel gave way and precipitated about five feet of earth and stones into the bottom of the cut where laborers were at work. Two of them, a Pole and a German, were buried under the land slide. When rescued it was found that one man had his leg broken and the other had both legs broken and his ribs injured, besides receiving internal injuries. It is thought the latter cannot live.

The Rock Hill company's mines at Robertsdale, Pa., became flooded soon after the miners had entered upon their work. There were 150 men in the mines at the time, and the rushing water swept them before it to the further end of the mines, where they were imprisoned for ten hours in water reaching to their chins. Their escape from the mouth of the mines was cut off by the incoming tide which had burst a dam above the mines, sweeping everything before it. The volume of water thus liberated covered an area of forty acres to a depth of five feet. By excavations, the current of water was finally turned from the mines, and after intense suffering the imprisoned miners were liberated. The company's loss is very great.

A double drowning occurred Thanksgiving evening in Big Stone lake, Minn., about nine miles above Ortonville. James Sullivan and Joseph Furz, two young men working on the farm of E. Remmick, living eight miles up the lake, started to go to Foster, five miles further up the lake, to attend a Thanksgiving dance. They borrowed an ice boat and started to sail up after dark. Two boys while skating found the ice boat in an air hole with a coat and two hats. They gave the alarm, and several neighbors with fish spears soon recovered the bodies. The tragedy must have occurred about eighteen hours before the discovery of the boat. Both were single men and without relatives in this country. They were buried by their former employer.

Talk About People.

Gen. W. T. Sherman contributes to the North American Review for December a copy of a letter written him by James G. Blaine in 1884 urging to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency in case it should be tendered him by the then approching Chicago convention. Mr. Blaine expresses his belief that Gen. Sherman's selection by the convention was probable, and considered the general duty bound to accept the nomination. The North American Review also publishes Gen. Sherman's reply to Mr. Blaine's letter, in which the general states that he "will not in any event entertain or accept a nomination as a candidate for president by the Chicago Republican convention or any other convention for reasons personal to myself."

Dr. Sarah B. Chase, a lady who is known in New York as a lecturer to ladies, was married in a peculiar manner to Judge Hookey of Ohio. Mrs. Chase since her divorce from her husband some years ago has been advertising through the matrimonial agencies for a husband. She is quite wealthy, and two applicants presented themselves. Both were rejected. No. 3 was Judge Hookey, and he was accepted. The parties and their friends gathered in Mrs. Chase's parlor in New York, and both made verbal promises to live together as man and wife. A contract was signed, and this concluded the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Chase is fifty and Judge Hookey over sixty years of age.

Petty Criminalities.

The extradition case against George Godin, the Montana murderer who was captured by the Canadian police at Edmonton, was tried at Regina and the extradition granted. Sheriff Hathaway of Helena will return home and send a man after the prisoner, who cannot be taken away before fifteen days.

Col. Silsby, the notorious Bald Knobber who, with his gang, took Henry Ragsdale of Texas county, a government witness in a Bald Knobber case, from his house, hung him to a tree until nearly dead and then whipped him brutally, arrived at Springfield, Mo., in charge of a deputy marshal. Ragsdale is still confined to his bed.

Sheriff Hathaway, of Helena, Mont., arrived in Winnipeg from Ottawa, where he has been to secure the extradition of a half-breed Indian named Godin who nearly a year ago murdered a farmer in Montana. Godin is now a prisoner in the Regina police barracks and will be taken from there to Helena. He was to have been hung for the murder several months ago, but escaped to Canada. The Northwest mounted police, who arrested him, will be rewarded.

A Special from Pulaski, Tenn., tells of the finding of a body of a negro man packed in two sacks and thrown into Richland creek. The head was missing, and the body had been dissevered at the hips and the two parts put into seperate sacks. The remains had evidently been in the water several weeks. Suspicion pointed to a negro named Larkin Lancaster, and he is under arrest. The body is identified as that of Zach Dickson, who disappeared more than a month a ago.

The murder trial of Ed Chamberlain at Logansport, Ind., was terminated by the suicide of the defendant. The Chamberlain jury was impanelled ready for trial. The next morning the jury had scarcely risen from breakfast when a messenger from the sheriff's office rushed in, crying, "Chamberlain has suicided." The news was a great relief to the 12 men. Since they disbanded they have talked freely and are unanimous in saying that Chamberlain relieved them of a sad duty.

"Phil" Daly, the well known sporting man and the proprietor of the Pensylvania club at Long Branch and Saratoga, was the victim of a remarkably bold attempt at forcible extortion at New York. There was a woman, a Miss Abbie Stanton, in the case. She is a "dressmaker" on Fourth avenue. In response to a letter from Miss Stanton, Daly went to her house. While there two men sprang from another room upon him and demanded his money. In the course of a struggle Daly was shot in the temple and slightly wounded. After the firing the men ran away. Daly had $3,000 in money and $30,000 in bonds on his person. The "dressmakers" in the house were arrested, but deny any complicity in the case.

Dr. Francis Tumblety, the erratic American, who was suspected by the London authorities of being implicated in the Whitechapel atrocities and who suddenly disappeared from England, arrived in New York from Havre on the French line steamer La Bretagne. Two detectives were awaiting the arrival of the steamer at the pier, and though he had traveled under an assumed name, his identity was discovered. He was permitted to land without interference and was traced to a boarding house on West street, where he was now domiciled. As there are no charges preferred against Dr. Tumblety for any criminal offense he will not be arrested. Detectives will keep him under surveillance for several days to come, so as to be able to reach him in case he is wanted.

A great stir has been created at Redfield Dak., by the startling news that County Treasurer Henry J. Winchell has proved a defaulter to the extent of about $12,000 and shipped out. Where he has gone no one knows. No one would have suspected anything wrong had not Winchell's deputy received a letter from the absconding treasurer saying that the writer was behind in his accounts and had gone away with no intention of returning. It is thought that Winchell is in Canada or Mexico by this time. Winchell had held the office four years and had been honored and thought well of by all who knew him. It was claimed at the time of the great county seat fight, when Winchell spent his money freely to secure the success of Ashton, that he was spending the county's money, but no one credited the story.

Capt. J. W. Root, of the firm of Root & Rank, merchants, walked up the railroad track three miles of Windom, Minn, deliberately folded his arms, lay down with his head on the rail in front of an approaching frieght train, and was literally beheaded. The train men substantially report that they saw a man coming toward the train as they came through the Barden cut, and when the whistle sounded that he stepped off the track as if to let the train pass, and when the engine was within a few yards of him and too close to stop he folded his arms and lay down upon the track. Capt Root and C. Rank had just traded their farms with Paul Seegar for his stock of goods, and took possession last week. Root was injured in the head during the war, and it is thought that his new business cares, with which he was unused, were more than his mind could stand, and thus became insane.

An attempt at jail breaking at Grand Forks, Dak., has just been frustrated. W. E. Master, who is confined in the county jail awaiting his trial on the charge of grand larceny, was the perpetrator. Since his incarceration Master has occupied a cell with another prisoner on the second floor. Recently he has been the sole occupant and has made good use of isolation toward effecting his escape. The cell has double barred windows, bars external to the glass and a grated iron shutter within. Master's punctuality in making his bedding caused suspicion. A watch was set, and at midnight he was seen to rise from his cot, proceed to the window and file on the inside grating. A search was made of his cell and twenty-four jewelers' saws, frame and a three-cornered file were found. Who furnished the equipment is a mystery. Master is by profession a jeweler, and is one of the most crafty and vicious inmates of the county jail.

A Tower, Dak., shoemaker was arrested at Ely by Marshal Opperton on a warrant issued by Judge Davey. The complaint was made by parties in the town that Odell was peddling boots and shoes contrary to the ordinances of the town of Ely. He was taken from his bed and lodged in jail without the formality of even a trial, although the man protested earnestly against such an outrageous proceeding, and claimed he could give bail. Morning came, and Odell was fined $35 and costs, which he paid. Immediately on arriving at Tower he went to Attorney Bonham and commenced a suit for damages, false imprisonment and illegal work all around by the court officials. It now turns out that the town of Ely is in a heavy legal squabble, because Davey, by all reports' has not filed the necessary bonds, that fact, of course, eliminating him from the powers of justice. The marshal and Davey are under arrest, and the affair has caused intense excitement.

Foreign Gleanings

President Lucas, of the Frst National Bank of Columbus, Ind., arrived at Toronto, Canada, in response to a message from the bank's absconding teller, Schrieber, to meet him there. Schrieber did not keep his engagement, but later in the day Mr. Lucas received a telegram from Schrieber dated at Windsor, asking him to come there.

The German emperor's prolonged absence from public life has given rise to rumors that he is suffering from an aural tumor which is assuming an aggravated form. Semi-official reports state that his illness is simply a severe cold contracted through exposure during the recent hunt at Hetzlingen. No medical advice has been sought beyond that of the household physicians. The ear complaint slightly increased during the height of the catarrhal fever, but improved with the return of normal health.

Other News Jottings.

It is the intention of those who have the tariff bill in charge to pass it through the senate, if possible, before the Christmas holidays; if that is to be accomplished all of the time may be necessary, for it is evident that the Democrats intend to debate it at great length.

From appearances at Hecla mines in Michigan the fire will be as stubborn as any previous one, and the amount of damage that will be done will be many hundred dollars. Detectives are working on the incendiary case. A short time before the fire company had adopted the plan of giving a number to every miner and other persons entering the mine and requiring the surrender of the same upon reappearing at the surface. It is, therefore quite certain that the mine was fired by some of employe of the company.

The secretary of war has issued a general order directing: When not prevented by active service all the available infantry, cavalry and light artillery of the army shall devote a part of each summer to practice marches, encampments, maneuvers and other field operations simulating the operations of actual war For this purpose the available force of each division or department will be assembled in as large bodies as practicable, having due record to economy and to the location of Indians who may possibly require control. Concentration will in general be made by marches; but in some cases, when the state of the appropriations will permit, infantry may be moved by rail to and from the places of concentration, for the purpose of joint operations with the mounted troops.

The Northern Pacific road will gain about four million acres by the decision of the attorney general in the case of the indemnity lands. Of this nearly three million is confirmed to it in the second indemnity belt as settled by the attorney general to be possessed by the road. It will gain about one million acres by the decision, allowing the company to take indemnity in Dakota for lands lost in Minnesota. It will gain, however, no indemnity for losses in Indian reservations in Minnesota, the secretary having decided in the case of Guilford Miller that under the terms of grants roads were not entitled to indemnity for Indian reservations, as the roads possessed the reservation subject to the Indian right of occupancy. This gives the Indian lands to the road after the Indians are through with them, and will put a considerable portion of the Sioux reservation in the lands of the railroad should the Indian title ever be disposed of. It also secures to the road certain lands in Minnesota.

The G. A. R. Exaggeration.

The so-called split in the Grand Army of the Republic, which originated at Indianapolis, continues an uppermost theme in veteran circles and with the local press. That the movement has been greatly exaggerated by the Eastern press, is admitted on all sides. The Indianapolis, (Ind.) News says:

The organization of Democratic soldiers is so far less importance than it has been made to appear, and charges that the reports regarding it are based upon information emanating from adjutant general Koontz. Inquiries among Democrats who belong to the G. A. R. demonstrates that very few of them are in symbathy with the movement, and do endorse the assertions of Gen. Koontz in saying that politics have been introduced in the order. Maj. Irvin Robins, one of the ex-commanders of the Gen. Thomas post, who was probably more prominent in organizing Democratic soldiers during the campaign than any other man in the party, is not a member of the association formed by Adj. Gen. Koontz, having declined to join it. There are many other Democratic ex-soldiers of prominence who do not belong to the organization, among them Gov. Gray, Col. Zollinger, Maj Mitchell, who is a prominent Democratic and prosecuting attorney for this (Marion) county, speaking of the matter said: "As a member of the G. A. R., I can say that during all the time I have belonged to George H. Thomas Post politics never at any time, in any shape, in any manner or form entered in the work of the post, any more than politics may be intoduced in church organizations. It cannot be made any more of a political organization than the order of Masons, Odd Fellows or Knights of Pythias."

The Union Pacific Railroad Fraud.

The government directors of the Union Pacific, in their annual report to the secretary of the interior,, say data now furnished by the commissioner of railroads contain all the information that is obtainable in regard to the finanical condition of the road. They content themselves with making recommendations and drawing conclusions from former reports.

The Union Pacific railroad, the report says, is not now and will not, when the money advanced as a subsidy is due the government, be in a condition to pay it. Should not some adjustment of its indebtedness be effected, the government will be compelled to take possession of the road, a result so full of dangers that it should not even enter into the discussion. Rather than the government should act as a common carrier, it would be better to lose every dollar of its debt and execute a release to the company.

The directors, after a discussion of the uncertainty which exists about the future of the road, and which they say retards its progress and lessens its value, conclude that the report of the majority of the commission appointed under the act of March 3, 1887, embodies a fair and equitable adjustment of the differences, and they commend their conclusions as sound, judicious and practical. The directors endorse the passage of the act which the majority report of the commission of March 3, 1887, recommends. The report is signed by A. C. Haskell, M. A. Hanna, F. R. Coudert, Franklin McVeagh, J. W. Savage.

A Strange Letter.

New York, Special Telegram, Dec. 4.—The Tribune prints the following card:

75 West Seventy-first Street, New York Dec. 4.—Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune: I and family are now returned from St. Louis, having deposited the coffined body of Mrs. Sherman near "our Willie," at the very spot chosen by ourselves in 1866, reaffirmed in 1883, and often spoken of as a matter of course between us. We have followed in the minutest particular her every wish. Every member of my own family and hers, the Ewings, are content, for no mortal was ever better prepared to "put on immortality" than Mrs. Gen. Sherman. Of course, being the older and subjected to harder strains, I expected to precede her, but it is ordained otherwise. In due time I will resume my place by her side, and I want my friends, especially my old soldier friends, to know that they will not be taxed one cent, for I have made or will make every provision. I have received by telegraph, mail, card and every possible way, hundreds of kind, sympathetic messages, all of which have been read by myself and children. To make suitable replies is simply impossible, and I offer the above as a general answer.

W. T. SHERMAN.

She Could Sing Lots of Hymns.

A little five-year-old who lives in Northwest Baltimore, and who is the pride of a jolly papa and a devoted mamma, was sent to a kindergarten one day. It was her first experience at school, but her composure was remarkable under the circumstances. The teacher asked her what she had been taught at home, and she replied:

"I can sing."

"What can you sing?" inquired the teacher.

"Oh, lots! My mamma and papa make me sing lots of hymns."

"Then let us hear one," said the teacher.

The five-year-old didn't hesitate a minute, but began as follows:

"If a body meet a body
Tramping through the snow,
There are no flies on Ghalagher
Because he let them go."

The teacher was dumfounded. On inquiry it was found that, while the mamma tried hard to teach her offspring such melodies as "Beulah Land," the wicked papa's instruction proved more effective.—Baltimore Herald.

CLEVELAND'S SAY.

President Cleveland Submits His Last Message for the Consideration of Congress.

He Touches at Length On the Widening Gulf Between Capital and Labor.

Reduction of the Revenue Advised—A Year of Tranquility With All Nations.

The Chinese Question—Treaties With Other Nations—The Nation's Pocketbook.

Consideration of Reports by the Various Heads of Departments—The Pension Question.

To the Congress of the United States: As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance with all its promised blessings of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always kept in the course of safety, or whether we have before us a way, plain and clear, which leads to happiness, to perpetuity. When the experimen of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution, and departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fixed, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair, and absolutely just. It has agreed that

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the apostle by the government. The citizen of our republic in its early day rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the costs of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady life and contented with it. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who side by side in friendly competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God has given them. A century has passed; our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufacturers wield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity. While only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading, upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the larger chase for easily acquired wealth.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Through Combinations of Capital the Gulf Between Employers and Employes Is Widening.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely by reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between the employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor. As we view the achievement of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to-day beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still, congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the

BENEFIT OF A FAVORED FEW,

the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles in those all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests in the refusal to abate, for the benefit of others, one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people. The grievance of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of

PERPETUAL SERVITUDE

and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered. Communism is a hateful thing and menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not more dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition. A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people who recognize the value of every American interest are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

This Question Touched Upon, as Is Also Pensions, the Indians and Government Buildings.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle, until a plan is perfected fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general government is the fountain of individual private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing impression that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealings should be waived. These ideas have been, unhappily, much encouraged by legislative acquiescence, and relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant or for reasons less valid, and large sums are expended for the purpose of public buildings and other improvements upon representations carefully claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation. A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building. Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands, so that converting them to other uses than for homes of honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of congress many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed. A plan in aid of Indian management, recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied. The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts and a postoffice in the national capital are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent. A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect hundreds of our private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to

MEET PRIVATE ENDS,

and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained in it more for local and private advantage than for public benefit. These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation which either bears upon its face its private character, of which, upon examination, develops such a motive power, and yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things to the public good. This devotion will lead to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation in the domain of state and local jurisdiction upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partition between proper subjects of federal and local care and regulations of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency of sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of the government with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligations to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers. What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future path. The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of the popular right and the champion of true American citizenship, declared: "The ambition which leads me on is anxious desire and fixed determination to restore to the people unimpaired the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness or their liberties protected, but in a plain system void of pomp; protecting all and granting favors to none; dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires, such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and free."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A Year of Tranquillity With All Nations—The Fisheries Question and Coast Boundary.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably susceptible of amicable settlement, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment. The questions between the United States and Great Britain relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and New England, I regret to say, are not satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of Feb. 20, 1888, together with a convention called under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of February last for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, and were submitted by me for the approval of the senate. This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterward on the 12th of September in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relation between the dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the senate alone. Comment upon, or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 27, last, that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax. Having essayed the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute, and to

REMOVE A CONSTANT MENACE

to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficulty and vexed question to which it related; and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress, which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous. Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course of time be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand; and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a great breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy the mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her majesty's legation in this city. My endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the senate.

THE COAST BOUNDARY

between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the congress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of national jurisdictional complications that adequate appropriation for a reconnoissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by congress with as little delay as possible. Knowledge to be thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement. It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damage to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada. The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth a correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people, and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick. I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in these islands will be found.

TREATIES.

The Chinese Question Considered and Treaties With Other Powers Touched Upon.

In a message accompanying my approval on the first day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who have suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation has been duly made, and the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed. On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at the capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft for a jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision, notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations. It is hoped that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as regards foreigners in Japan and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in matters of commerce. I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese subjects in the island Ikisima by the target practice of one of our vessels. A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now established.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION

is hereby recommended to organize and equip consuled courts in Corea. Persia has established diplomatic representations at this capital, and has evidenced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am, therefore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Saloman has been forcibly withdrawn and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman, that no government constituted by the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade of which unreasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and in consequence measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted. Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created. In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders no feature presents stronger recommendations for congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific states, creates a national interdependency and mutuality of interests which our present treaties were intended to foster and which make close communication a logical and modern necessity. The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am able to advert to the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task of maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long-pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22d of March last, the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both parties in interest.

The emperor of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people. The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian government, and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays. A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on Nov. 7 last; and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted. In pursuance of the policy of arbitration a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the senate. Like disposition of the claims of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the senate. Through unforeseen causes foreign to the will of both governments the ratification of the convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the rehearing of the

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS

of the United States under the treaty of 1886 failed to exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the senate. Although this matter in the stage referred concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative capacity in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixed commission of Caracas, with every desire to do justice to the representation of Venezuela. In this regard the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avoid the need of legislation or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist. As authorized by the congress preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics. Excepting in those cases where from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient. It is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will always be retained in our own hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements. With the government's [illegible], also with congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washington in April next upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated. The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to the tonnage duties have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused a wide, regretable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important and I shall make them a subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

CITIZENSHIP.

Rapid Increase in Immigration Demands Revision of the Naturalization Laws.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws calls for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class unfortunately large to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the state department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detered and unjust responsibilities would be avoided. The reorganization for the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It should not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision through subordinate agencies of affairs over a considerable district. I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me that the appropriation for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States at the city of New York have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and, believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country with this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operate action by congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

THE NATION'S POCKETBOOK.

Review of the Financial Condition of the Country—Revenue and Surplus.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his department. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074.76, of which $219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties, and $124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30 1887, by $7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was $8,278,220.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than $5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to $377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are $274,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890 are $377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,467,488.34, showing a surplus of $101,232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than $47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenue for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of

INTERNAL REVENUE

taxes was collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was $5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was $723,948.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,139.88 for the following year. The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ending June 30, 1888, and for the current year also by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law, as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress, removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400; the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.08. The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity is about $27,165,000. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government, but, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus, under the operation of the

JUST AND EQUITABLE LAWS,

had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent, the saving of 2 per cent made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be $55,760,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars. Since the purchase of the bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only $326,000 so often that the aggregate of sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than $19,700,000. Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 4th day of November, 1888, was $52,234,610.01. After deducting about $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act $266,988,280 in silver dollars, $55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th of June, 1888, there had been coined $299,708,790, and of this $55,829,303 was in circulation in coin, and $200,387,376 in silver certificates for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, $312,570,990 had been coined; $60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates. The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations I ask the careful attention of congress to the secretary's report.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Quotation From the Secretaries' Reports—Death of Gen. Sheridan—The Indians.

The secretary of war reports that the army of the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $9,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements. "The board of ordnance and fortification," provided for under the act approved Sept. 22 last, was convened Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns under provision of section 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast-iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board by the ordnance department of the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals throughout the country was granted by the secretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forging are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec. 15, 1888. A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for ship building and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting the proposals for the excavation for the

SHIP BUILDING

and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification bids for the furnishing of the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them—probably about 1890. Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of fifteen inches caliber and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine with full caliber projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1889. I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the secretary's report, all of which are in my opinion calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers, to test their fitness for promotion, is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the arguments in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN

in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet commander and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career, but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of the simple, generous and considerate nature.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks in the State of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys and 59 girls, in all 383 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible under the circumstances. The children, as they arrive at a suitable age, are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians for the purpose of instructing the adults, as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated. I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to the reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government. Their continual restraint at a distance from some of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthrophy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who, on the war path, have heretofore been actually guilty of murder, but of their kindred and friends who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent. The prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation, and they should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and to the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted. The secretary, in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians and recites with painful vividness their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire of the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or other grounds.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction five, viz.: The Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion, and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months. The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction and the additional labor involved the total ordinary or current expenditure of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the business department are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which in the years 1884-85 amounted to over 50 per cent of the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent, so that at the present time about 90 per cent of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on that account exceed an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

THE MAIL POUCH.

Growth of the Postal Business Demands a Readjustment of the Machinery—Postal Conventions.

The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years, and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England states, 5; Middle states, 181; Southern states and Indian Territory (41), 1,406; the states and territories of the Pacific coast, 190; the ten states and territories of the West and Northwest, 435; District of Columbia, 2; total, 2,219. Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,795,917.48; the estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles. The volume of business in the money order divisions, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of $143,000,000 for the year. During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with the Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions so far as negotiated has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In July last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise and parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth-class rates of postage. It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment to illustrate the enormous and

RAPID GROWTH OF BUSINESS

or of the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the postmaster general attention is earnestly invited to his report. A department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870 to $52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage, which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness. A bill proposed by the postmaster general was introduced at the last session of the congress by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens, invariably disturbed by changes of leasings and of site, it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rents at the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent per annum on what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places, and involving expenditures not justified by public honesty. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of congress. Of the total number of the postmasters 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentage on the receipts of their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was at some time, just. But the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law, itself fixing the rate, intended for them. Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in postoffices, and I call especial attention to the report and recommendations of the postmaster general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion; for substitutes for them on vacation; for substitutes for holidays and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but forty, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is $5,950,000. The legislation affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While for the most part the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet, under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owners of a railroad to take and carry the United States mail. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill-fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment. It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster general's report that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch, that fraud and crime have decreased, that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever before.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Recommendations of the Attorney General Concurred In—The Latter Day Saints.

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney general as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in this report that, though judgments in civil suits amounting to $552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $132.934 was collected thereon, and that, though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808.43, only $109,648.42 of that has been paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment, which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen. It appears [illegible] to March, 1885, that, though prior [illegible] six convictions there had been but [illegible] and Idaho in the Territories of Utah [illegible] punishing under the laws of 1862 and 1882 [illegible] crime, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation [illegible] six there have been since that date nearly [illegible] hundred convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end. Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Friend company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, have resulted in a degree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver, pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Disposition of Public Lands—Railroad Grants—Attempt to Solve the Indian Problem.

In the report of the secretary of the interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made, but I commend the entire report to the attention of the congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in the forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gifts to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest in well distributed ownership the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to the national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principle cogently taught by reason and by example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open the door to fraudulent acquisition or an administration which permits favor to the rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of national domain; that over eighty million acres have been wrested from illegal usurpers, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims to be taken for the

HOMESTEADS OF HONEST INDUSTRY.

although less than the greater areas thus unjustly less lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens. As it is a recompense for the labors and struggles for the recovery, our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and general homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statutes. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies which, by such means, may exercise lordships over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions, which is the prime basis of the intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to be in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control. I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected, and now that their existence is more pressing measures should be taken to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty. The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightment and civilizing education, is in favorable process. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorder, but rather marked by a better

REALIZATION OF THEIR TRUE INTERESTS

and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the latter methods of dealing with them and I commend its continued observance. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarities needs, while at the same time the inalienable right of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will, perhaps, add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate, but no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the pursuits of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian

NO LONGER NEEDS DEMONSTRATION.

It is established; it remains to make the most of it, and when it shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian, nor for the interests and good name of the nation. The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 900 during the year and the total enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,065, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing all are surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy. The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of $1.25 per acre for the entire body of land, the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admits. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of over-reaching can in any manner lie against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed. I concur in the suggestions of the secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the two reservations in California and the Crees. They should, in my opinion, receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

But a Small Portion of the Message Devoted to This Question—Laxity of Ideas.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of pensioners of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war and 5,104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280.22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was $3,262,574.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau $82,038,386.57, being 21½ per cent of the total expenditures of the government during the year. I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible, in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot in my opinion be made consistent with justice to the pensioner or to the government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase, in many cases, existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject. The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being

Brainerd Dispatch

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

More than 60 per cent of adult English women, married and unmarried, are working for daily subsistence, and the number multiplies every year.

There is but one Republican in Means, Ky., and he joined in the Democratic parade, making the procession include every man, woman and child in town.

A Philadelphia court decided in a recent lawsuit that it is libelous to call a widow "a daisy," and has put the damages for this remark in a letter at nearly a thousand dollars.

Says the Arizona Sentinel: "Ouche and his wife, two strapping Yuma Indians, were weighed the other day and 'tipped the beam' at 438 pounds. The buck is not over 22, and the squaw 16 years of age."

J. M. Levy, the chief proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, died peacefully in his arm chair. He was urged to go to bed, but refused, saying his rule was to go to bed at a certain hour, and he did not intend to deviate from his usual custom.

Slaveric, now chief bandit in Bulgaria, is handsome, highly educated and an eloquent orator. Two years ago he was a member of the Bulgarian skuptschina, but was caught "boodling" and took to the mountains.

Sir E. Cecil Guinness, of "London stout" fame, recently purchased Savernake, the ancestral seat of the rowdy marquis of Ailesbury, for $3,500,000. This is the largest real estate transaction for many years in England.

A well-authenticated story is told of a Waterbury cat which died of grief over the death of a mistress for whom it had a remarkable affection. As soon as the animal saw the face of the dead girl it fell dead with a groan.

Railroad wars, like all other international disturbances, are seldom conducive to permanent public good, and are a hindrance to the smoothness of our country's commerce. "Live and let live" should be the rule all around.

Gerald Massey, the British author, who is coming to this country to lecture, is 60 years of age. He is a poet, a philosopher, and a spiritualist, and it will be in the hall of the latter that he will be first heard in Boston.

We have the greatest number of miles of railroad track of any country in the world, but the Argentine Republic can beat us and every one else for making theirs straight. On the road from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes is a stretch of 211 miles without a curve.

Ever since the year 1 people have carried buckeyes in their pockets as a charm against rheumatism, and now comes a Georgia man to swear that the acorn, likewise carried, is even a sovereign balm and cordial to all the ills, aches, pains, and swellings of a limping world.

There are probably a thousand women in the city of Pittsburgh who work in iron mills, making bolts, nuts, hinges, and barbed wire. Over three years ago, the men who had been working in the bolt works gave such dissatisfaction that the proprietors decided to try girls at the same work. The venture was such a success that nothing would induce them to go back to the boys and men.

A correspondent writing from Gotts Island, Me., claims that this favored isle harbors neither tramps, rats nor mosquitoes. No rum is ever sold there, neither is there any mud. He has never seen an intoxicated person on the island, and but one house was ever burned for 100 years. The people are not afraid of thieves, and seldom fasten their doors at night, except in cases of gales of wind. And there is not a dog on the island.

Clarence D. Raymond, upon being sentenced to one year by a Boston Judge for swindling, jumped up in the dock and asked: "Why not make it for life?" "Can't do it," replied the Judge; "but I will give you all the law will allow for this offence. Mr. Clerk, revoke that sentence, and make it two years." Taken aback, the young rascal tried to mumble an apology, and his mother pleaded with the Court to no purpose.

The late election was the twenty-sixth for President and the fifty-first for Congress. The term of the former office is four years and of the latter two years. We have therefore, about just completed the first 100 years of national existence under our present constitution, which was ratified by the requisite number of States 100 years ago last Summer. Gen. Washington did not take the office of President until April 30, 1789.

The surveying ship Egeria, of the British navy, which has been sounding about the Friendly Islands, has found the depths, one of 4,295 fathoms and the other 4,430 fathoms—about five miles. They are in latitude 24° south, longitude 175° west. These are more than a thousand fathoms greater than any other depths known in the southern hemisphere, and are only exceeded in three spots in the world. These are 4,655 fathoms, off the northeast coast of Japan, found by the United States ship Tuscarora; 4,475 fathoms, south of the Ladrone Island, discovered by H. M. S. Challenger, and 4,561 fathoms north of Porto Rico, discovered by the United States ship Blake.

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

The Casualty Calendar.

Fire broke out in the hay shed adjoining Jargens & Price's store in Helena, Montana, and before subdued burned up several tons of hay, and also burned the roof of the store. Water was plenty and the fire easily extinguished. The stock of goods, consisting of general merchandise and mining supplies, was badly damaged by water. The total loss reaches $10,000.

A serious accident occurred in the Davis street excavation for sewers at Helena, Montana. Without warning the banks of gravel gave way and precipitated about five feet of earth and stones into the bottom of the cut where laborers were at work. Two of them, a Pole and a German, were buried under the land slide. When rescued it was found that one man had his leg broken and the other had both legs broken and his ribs injured, besides receiving internal injuries. It is thought the latter cannot live.

The Rock Hill company's mines at Robertsdale, Pa., became flooded soon after the miners had entered upon their work. There were 150 men in the mines at the time, and the rushing water swept them before it to the further end of the mines, where they were imprisoned for ten hours in water reaching to their chins. Their escape from the mouth of the mines was cut off by the incoming tide which had burst a dam above the mines, sweeping everything before it. The volume of water thus liberated covered an area of forty acres to a depth of five feet. By excavations, the current of water was finally turned from the mines, and after intense suffering the imprisoned miners were liberated. The company's loss is very great.

A double drowning occurred Thanksgiving evening in Big Stone lake, Minn., about nine miles above Ortonville. James Sullivan and Joseph Furz, two young men working on the farm of E. Remmick, living eight miles up the lake, started to go to Foster, five miles further up the lake, to attend a Thanksgiving dance. They borrowed an ice boat and started to sail up after dark. Two boys while skating found the ice boat in an air hole with a coat and two hats. They gave the alarm, and several neighbors with fish spears soon recovered the bodies. The tragedy must have occurred about eighteen hours before the discovery of the boat. Both were single men and without relatives in this country. They were buried by their former employer.

Talk About People.

Gen. W. T. Sherman contributes to the North American Review for December a copy of a letter written him by James G. Blaine in 1884 urging to accept the Republican nomination for the presidency in case it should be tendered him by the then approching Chicago convention. Mr. Blaine expresses his belief that Gen. Sherman's selection by the convention was probable, and considered the general duty bound to accept the nomination. The North American Review also publishes Gen. Sherman's reply to Mr. Blaine's letter, in which the general states that he "will not in any event entertain or accept a nomination as a candidate for president by the Chicago Republican convention or any other convention for reasons personal to myself."

Dr. Sarah B. Chase, a lady who is known in New York as a lecturer to ladies, was married in a peculiar manner to Judge Hookey of Ohio. Mrs. Chase since her divorce from her husband some years ago has been advertising through the matrimonial agencies for a husband. She is quite wealthy, and two applicants presented themselves. Both were rejected. No. 3 was Judge Hookey, and he was accepted. The parties and their friends gathered in Mrs. Chase's parlor in New York, and both made verbal promises to live together as man and wife. A contract was signed, and this concluded the marriage ceremony. Mrs. Chase is fifty and Judge Hookey over sixty years of age.

Petty Criminalities.

The extradition case against George Godin, the Montana murderer who was captured by the Canadian police at Edmonton, was tried at Regina and the extradition granted. Sheriff Hathaway of Helena will return home and send a man after the prisoner, who cannot be taken away before fifteen days.

Col. Silsby, the notorious Bald Knobber who, with his gang, took Henry Ragsdale of Texas county, a government witness in a Bald Knobber case, from his house, hung him to a tree until nearly dead and then whipped him brutally, arrived at Springfield, Mo., in charge of a deputy marshal. Ragsdale is still confined to his bed.

Sheriff Hathaway, of Helena, Mont., arrived in Winnipeg from Ottawa, where he has been to secure the extradition of a half-breed Indian named Godin who nearly a year ago murdered a farmer in Montana. Godin is now a prisoner in the Regina police barracks and will be taken from there to Helena. He was to have been hung for the murder several months ago, but escaped to Canada. The Northwest mounted police, who arrested him, will be rewarded.

A Special from Pulaski, Tenn., tells of the finding of a body of a negro man packed in two sacks and thrown into Richland creek. The head was missing, and the body had been dissevered at the hips and the two parts put into seperate sacks. The remains had evidently been in the water several weeks. Suspicion pointed to a negro named Larkin Lancaster, and he is under arrest. The body is identified as that of Zach Dickson, who disappeared more than a month ago.

The murder trial of Ed Chamberlain at Logansport, Ind., was terminated by the suicide of the defendant. The Chamberlain jury was impanelled ready for trial. The next morning the jury had scarcely risen from breakfast when a messenger from the sheriff's office rushed in, crying, "Chamberlain has suicided." The news was a great relief to the 12 men. Since they disbanded they have talked freely and are unanimous in saying that Chamberlain relieved them of a sad duty.

"Phil" Daly, the well known sporting man and the proprietor of the Pensylvania club at Long Branch and Saratoga, was the victim of a remarkably bold attempt at forcible extortion at New York. There was a woman, a Miss Abbie Stanton, in the case. She is a "dressmaker" on Fourth avenue. In response to a letter from Miss Stanton, Daly went to her house. While there two men sprang from another room upon him and demanded his money. In the course of a struggle Daly was shot in the temple and slightly wounded. After the firing he men ran away. Daly had $3,000 in money and $30,000 in bonds on his person. The "dressmakers" in the house were arrested, but deny any complicity in the case.

Dr. Francis Tumblety, the erratic American, who was suspected by the London authorities of being implicated in the Whitechapel atrocities and who suddenly disappeared from England, arrived in New York from Havre on the French line steamer La Bretagne. Two detectives were awaiting the arrival of the steamer at the pier, and though he had traveled under an assumed name, his identity was discovered. He was permitted to land without interference and was traced to a boarding house on West street, where he was now domiciled. As there are no charges preferred against Dr. Tumblety for any criminal offense he will not be arrested. Detectives will keep him under surveillance for several days to come, so as to be able to reach him in case he is wanted.

A great stir has been created at Redfield Dak., by the startling news that County Treasurer Henry J. Winchell has proved a defaulter to the extent of about $12,000 and shipped out. Where he has gone no one knows. No one would have suspected anything wrong had not Winchell's deputy received a letter from the absconding treasurer saying that the writer was behind in his accounts and had gone away with no intention of returning. It is thought that Winchell is in Canada or Mexico by this time. Winchell had held the office four years and had been honored and thought well of by all who knew him. It was claimed at the time of the great county seat fight, when Winchell spent his money freely to secure the success of Ashton, that he was spending the county's money, but no one credited the story.

Capt. J. W. Root, of the firm of Root & Rank, merchants, walked up the railroad track three miles of Windom, Minn, deliberately folded his arms, lay down with his head on the rail in front of an approaching frieght train, and was literally beheaded. The train men substantially report that they saw a man coming toward the train as they came through the Barden cut, and when the whistle sounded that he stepped off the track as if to let the train pass, and when the engine was within a few yards of him and too close to stop he folded his arms and lay down upon the track. Capt Root and C. Rank had just traded their farms with Paul Seegar for his stock of goods, and took possession last week. Root was injured in the head during the war, and it is thought that his new business cares, with which he was unused, were more than his mind could stand, and thus became insane.

An attempt at jail breaking at Grand Forks, Dak., has just been frustrated. W. E. Master, who is confined in the county jail awaiting his trial on the charge of grand larceny, was the perpetrator. Since his incarceration Masier has occupied a cell with another prisoner on the second floor. Recently he has been the sole occupant and has made good use of isolation toward effecting his escape. The cell has double barred windows, bars external to the glass and a grated iron shutter within. Master's punctuality in making his bedding caused suspicion. A watch was set, and at midnight he was seen to rise from his cot, proceed to the window and file on the inside grating. A search was made of his cell and twenty-four jewelers' saws, frame and a three-cornered file were found. Who furnished the equipment is a mystery. Master is by profession a jeweler, and is one of the most crafty and vicious inmates of the county jail.

A Tower, Dak., shoemaker was arrested at Ely by Marshal Opperton on a warrant issued by Judge Davey. The complaint was made by parties in the town that Odell was peddling boots and shoes contrary to the ordinances of the town of Ely. He was taken from his bed and lodged in jail without the formality of even a trial, although the man protested earnestly against such an outrageous proceeding, and claimed he could give bail. Morning came, and Odell was fined $35 and costs, which he paid. Immediately on arriving at Tower he went to Attorney Bonham and commenced a suit for damages, false imprisonment and illegal work all around by the court officials. It now turns out that the town of Ely is in a heavy legal squabble, because Davey, by all reports' has not filed the necessary bonds, that fact, of course, eliminating him from the powers of justice. The marshal and Davey are under arrest, and the affair has caused intense excitement.

Foreign Gleanings

President Lucas, of the Frst National Bank of Columbus, Ind., arrived at Toronto, Canada, in response to a message from the bank's absconding teller, Schrieber, to meet him there. Schrieber did not keep his engagement, but later in the day Mr. Lucas received a telegram from Schrieber dated at Windsor, asking him to come there.

The German emperor's prolonged absence from public life has given rise to rumors that he is suffering from an aural tumor which is assuming an aggravated form. Semi-official reports state that his illness is simply a severe cold contracted through exposure during the recent hunt at Hetzlingen. No medical advice has been sought beyond that of the household physicians. The ear complaint slightly increased during the height of the catarrhal fever, but improved with the return of normal health.

Other News Jottings.

It is the intention of those who have the tariff bill in charge to pass it through the senate, if possible, before the Christmas holidays; if that is to be accomplished all of the time may be necessary, for it is evident that the Democrats intend to debate it at great length.

From appearances at Hecla mines in Michigan the fire will be as stubborn as any previous one, and the amount of damage that will be done will be many hundred dollars. Detectives are working on the incendiary case. A short time before the fire company had adopted the plan of giving a number to every miner and other persons entering the mine and requiring the surrender of the same upon reappearing at the surface. It is, therefore quite certain that the mine was fired by some of employe of the company.

The secretary of war has issued a general order directing: When not prevented by active service all the available infantry, cavalry and light artillery of the army shall devote a part of each summer to practice marches, encampments, maneuvers and other field operations simulating the operations of actual war For this purpose the available force of each division or department will be assembled in as large bodies as practicable, having due record to economy and to the location of Indians who may possibly require control. Concentration will in general be made by marches; but in some cases, when the state of the appropriations will permit, infantry may be moved by rail to and from the places of concentration, for the purpose of joint operations with the mounted troops.

The Northern Pacific road will gain about four million acres by the decision of the attorney general in the case of the indemnity lands. Of this nearly three million is confirmed to it in the second indemnity belt as settled by the attorney general to be possessed by the road. It will gain about one million acres by the decision, allowing the company to take indemnity in Dakota for lands lost in Minnesota. It will gain, however, no indemnity for losses in Indian reservations in Minnesota, the secretary having decided in the case of Guilford Miller that under the terms of grants roads were not entitled to indemnity for Indian reservations, as the roads possessed the reservation subject to the Indian right of occupancy. This gives the Indian lands to the road after the Indians are through with them, and will put a considerable portion of the Sioux reservation in the lands of the railroad should the Indian title ever be disposed of. It also secures to the road certain lands in Minnesota.

The G. A. R. Exaggeration.

The so-called split in the Grand Army o the Republic, which originated at Indianapolis, continues an uppermost theme in veteran circles and with the local press. That the movement has been greatly exaggerated by the Eastern press, is admitted on all sides. The Indianapolis, (Ind.) News says:

The organization of Democratic soldiers is so far less importance than it has been made to appear, and charges that the reports regarding it are based upon information emanating from adjutant general Koontz. Inquiries among Democrats who belong to the G. A. R. demonstrate that very few of them are in sympathy with the movement, and do endorse the assertions of Gen. Koontz in saying that politics have been introduced in the order. Maj. Irvin Robins, one of the ex-commanders of the Gen. Thomas post, who was probably more prominent in organizing Democratic soldiers during the campaign than any other man in the party, is not a member of the association formed by Adj. Gen. Koontz, having declined to join it. There are many other Democratic ex-soldiers of prominence who do not belong to the organization, among them Gov. Gray, Col. Zollinger, Maj Mitchell, who is a prominent Democratic and prosecuting attorney for this (Marion) county, speaking of the matter said: "As a member of the G. A. R., I can say that during all the time I have belonged to George H. Thomas Post politics never at any time, in any shape, in any manner or form entered in the work of the post, any more than politics may be intoduced in church organizations. It cannot be made any more of a political organization than the order of Masons, Odd Fellows or Knights of Pythias."

The Union Pacific Railroad Fraud.

The government directors of the Union Pacific, in their annual report to the secretary of the interior,, say data now furnished by the commissioner of railroads contain all the information that is obtainable in regard to the finanical condition of the road. They content themselves with making recommendations and drawing conclusions from former reports.

The Union Pacific railroad, the report says, is not now and will not, when the money advanced as a subsidy is due the government, be in a condition to pay it. Should not some adjustment of its indebtedness be effected, the government will be compelled to take possession of the road, a result so full of dangers that it should not even enter into the discussion. Rather than the government should act as a common carrier, it would be better to lose every dollar of its debt and execute a release to the company.

The directors, after a discussion of the uncertainty which exists about the future of the road, and which they say retards its progress and lessens its value, conclude that the report of the majority of the commission appointed under the act of March 3, 1887, embodies a fair and equitable adjustment of the differences, and they commend their conclusions as sound, judicious and practical. The directors endorse the passage of the act which the majority report of the commission of March 3, 1887, recommends. The report is signed by A. C. Haskell, M. A. Hanna, F. R. Coudert, Franklin McVeagh, J. W. Savage.

A Strange Letter.

New York, Special Telegram, Dec. 4.—The Tribune prints the following card:

75 West Seventy-first Street, New York Dec. 4.—Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune: I and family are now returned from St. Louis, having deposited the coffined body of Mrs. Sherman near "our Willie," at the very spot chosen by ourselves in 1866, reaffirmed in 1883, and often spoken of as a matter of course between us. We have followed in the minutest particular her every wish. Every member of my own family and hers, the Ewings, are content, for no mortal was ever better prepared to "put on immortality" than Mrs. Gen. Sherman. Of course, being the older and subjected to harder strains, I expected to precede her, but it is ordained otherwise. In due time I will resume my place by her side, and I want my friends, especially my old soldier friends, to know that they will not be taxed one cent, for I have made or will make every provision. I have received by telegraph, mail, card and every possible way, hundreds of kind, sympathetic messages, all of which have been read by myself and children. To make suitable replies is simply impossible, and I offer the above as a general answer.

W. T. SHERMAN.

She Could Sing Lots of Hymns.

A little five-year-old who lives in Northwest Baltimore, and who is the pride of a jolly papa and a devoted mamma, was sent to a kindergarten one day. It was her first experience at school, but her composure was remarkable under the circumstances. The teacher asked her what she had been taught at home, and she replied:

"I can sing."

"What can you sing?" inquired the teacher.

"Oh, lots! My mamma and papa make me sing lots of hymns."

"Then let us hear one," said the teacher.

The five-year-old didn't hesitate a minute, but began as follows:

"If a body meet a body
Tramping through the snow,
There are no flies on Ghalagher
Because he let them go."

The teacher was dumfounded. On inquiry it was found that, while the mamma tried hard to teach her offspring such melodies as "Beulah Land," the wicked papa's instruction proved more effective.—Baltimore Herald.

CLEVELAND'S SAY.

President Cleveland Submits His Last Message for the Consideration of Congress.

He Touches at Length On the Widening Gulf Between Capital and Labor.

Reduction of the Revenue Advised—A Year of Tranquility With All Nations.

The Chinese Question—Treaties With Other Nations—The Nation's Pocketbook.

Consideration of Reports by the Various Heads of Departments—The Pension Question.

To the Congress of the United States: As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance with all its promised blessings of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always kept in the course of safety, or whether we have before us a way, plain and clear, which leads to happiness, to perpetuity. When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution, and departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fixed, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair, and absolutely just. It has agreed that

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the apostle by the government. The citizen of our republic in its early day rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the costs of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady life and contented with it. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who side by side in friendly competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God has given them. A century has passed; our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufacturers wield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity. While only a closer scrutiny develops a somber shading, upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the larger chase for easily acquired wealth.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Through Combinations of Capital the Gulf Between Employers and Employes Is Widening.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely by reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the government and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between the employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor. As we view the achievement of aggregated capital we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to-day beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still, congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress how the bond of the government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration the government persists in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the

BENEFIT OF A FAVORED FEW,

the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles in those all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained. The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests in the refusal to abate, for the benefit of others, one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people The grievance of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase, and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay for the benefit of others such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of

PERPETUAL SERVITUDE

and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families. When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, are endangered. Communism is a hateful thing and menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not more dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the government shall protect the rich, and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes to the humblest citizen in the land makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition. A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people who recognize the value of every American interest are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

This Question Touched Upon, as Is Also Pensions, the Indians and Government Buildings.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded, but the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing pretexts for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle, until a plan is perfected fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the general government is the fountain of individual private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fullness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing impression that, as against the government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealings should be waived. These ideas have been, unhappily, much encouraged by legislative acquiescence, and relief from contracts made with the government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant or for reasons less valid, and large sums are expended for the purpose of public buildings and other improvements upon representations carefully claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation. A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated. The crowded condition of the calendar of the supreme court, and the delay to suitors and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building. Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands, so that converting them to other uses than for homes of honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of congress many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation in favor of states and individuals have been allowed. A plan in aid of Indian management, recommended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied. The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts and a postoffice in the national capital are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent. A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization. Appropriation bills for the support of the government are defaced by items and provisions to

MEET PRIVATE ENDS,

and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit. These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of federal legislation which either bears upon its face its private character, or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power, and yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion above all other things to the public good. This devotion will lead to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation in the domain of state and local jurisdiction upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partition between proper subjects of federal and local care and regulations of such importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency of sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of the government with the constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us, and surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligations to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers. What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future path. The seventh president of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of the popular right and the champion of true American citizenship, declared: "The ambition which leads me on is anxious desire and fixed determination to restore to the people unimpaired the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness or their liberties protected, but in a plain system void of pomp; protecting all and granting favors to none; dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires, such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous and free."

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A Year of Tranquillity With All Nations—The Fisheries Question and Coast Boundary.

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity and at peace with all the nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals. Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably susceptible of amicable settlement, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment. The questions between the United States and Great Britain relating to the rights of American fishermen under treaty and international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and New Foundland, I regret to say, are not satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of Feb. 20, 1888, together with a convention called under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of February last for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, and were submitted by me for the approval of the senate. This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterward on the 12th of September in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relation between the dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. The communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both houses of congress, although two were addressed to the senate alone. Comment upon, or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the senate of Sept. 27, last, that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the department of state wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States consul general at Halifax. Having essayed the discharge of my duty to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long standing cause of dispute, and to

REMOVE A CONSTANT MENACE

to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to the opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the senate, did supply a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related; and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to congress, which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous. Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain with as little delay as possible a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course of time be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election then near at hand; and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the executive and senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two governments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a great breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the government to which the envoy was accredited. Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for her majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted, and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose continuance in such function would destroy the mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her majesty's legation in this city. My endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the senate.

THE COAST BOUNDARY

between our Alaskan possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the congress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarkation of the boundary line as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of national jurisdictional complications that adequate appropriation for a reconnoissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by congress with as little delay as possible. Knowledge to be thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement. It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with her majesty's government by which the damage to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada. The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth a correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained, not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people, and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick. I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the house of representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in these islands will be found.

TREATIES.

The Chinese Question Considered and Treaties With Other Powers Touched Upon.

In a message accompanying my approval on the first day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who have suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation has been duly made, and the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed. On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese minister at the capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of the government to the provision in the draft for a jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision, notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations. It is hoped that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as regards foreigners in Japan and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in matters of commerce. I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese subjects in the island Ikisima by the target practice of one of our vessels. A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now established.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION

is hereby recommended to organize and equip consuled courts in Corea. Persia has established diplomatic representations at this capital, and has evidenced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am, therefore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theater of insurrection, disorder and bloodshed. The titular government of President Saloman has been forcibly withdrawn and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstabe amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman, that no government constituted by the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade of which unreasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and in consequence measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted. Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November ,1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created. In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders no feature presents stronger recommendations for congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific states, creates a national interdependency and mutuality of interests which our present treaties were intended to foster and which make close communication a logical and modern necessity. The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful, and adequate appropriation is now recommended.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am able to advert to the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task of maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long-pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22d of March last, the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both parties in interest.

The emperor of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people. The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of either by arbitration or by a lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian government, and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays. A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on Nov. 7 last; and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted. In pursuance of the policy of arbitration a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the senate. Like disposition of the claims of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the senate. Through unforeseen causes foreign to the will of both governments the ratification of the convention of Dec. 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the rehearing of the

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS

of the United States under the treaty of 1886 failed to exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the senate. Although this matter in the stage referred concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative capacity in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixed commission of Caracas, with every desire to do justice to the representation of Venezuela. In this regard the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to will avoid the need of legislation or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist. As authorized by the congress preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American states, together with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics. Excepting in those cases where from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient. It is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will always be retained in our own hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements. With the government's [illegible], also with congressional authority, the maritime powers have been invited to confer in Washington in April next upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured important results may be confidently anticipated. The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to the tonnage duties have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused a wide, regretable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. These questions are important and I shall make them a subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

CITIZENSHIP.

Rapid Increase in Immigration Demands Revision of the Naturalization Laws.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws calls for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class unfortunately large to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States, they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the state department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detered and unjust responsibilities would be avoided. The reorganization for the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It should not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision through subordinate agencies of affairs over a considerable district. I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me that the appropriation for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States at the city of New York have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and, believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country with this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operate action by congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

THE NATION'S POCKETBOOK.

Review of the Financial Condition of the Country—Revenue and Surplus.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his department. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074.76, of which $219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties, and $124,296,871.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30 1887, by $7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was $8,278,220.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than $5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to $377,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are $274,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890 are $377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,467,488.34, showing a surplus of $101,232,511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, amounting to more than $47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenue for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of

INTERNAL REVENUE

taxes was collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was $5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was $723,948.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,139.88 for the following year. The requirements of the sinking fund act have been met for the year ending June 30, 1888, and for the current year also by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law, as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress, removing all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400; the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.08. The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent interest for the time they still had to run, and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity is about $27,165,000. At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the government, but, as suggested by the secretary of the treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the treasury. If this surplus, under the operation of the

JUST AND EQUITABLE LAWS,

had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds for the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent, the saving of 2 per cent made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be $55,760,000. This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars. Since the purchase of the bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only $326,000 so often that the aggregate of sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than $19,700,000. Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 4th day of November, 1888, was $52,234,610.01. After deducting about $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions, at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the compulsory silver coinage act $266,988,280 in silver dollars, $55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th of June, 1888, there had been coined $299,708,790, and of this $55,829,303 was in circulation in coin, and $200,387,376 in silver certificates for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, $312,570,990 had been coined; $60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates. The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations I ask the careful attention of congress to the secretary's report.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Quotation From the Secretaries' Reports—Death of Gen. Sheridan—The Indians.

The secretary of war reports that the army of the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $9,158,516.63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements. "The board of ordnance and fortification," provided for under the act approved Sept. 22 last, was convened Oct. 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns under provision of section 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast-iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board by the ordnance department of the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals throughout the country was granted by the secretary on Nov. 12, and on Nov. 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forging are to be opened on Dec. 20, 1888, and for the mortars on Dec. 15, 1888. A board of ordnance officers was convened at the Watervliet arsenal on Oct. 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for ship building and officers' quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications Nov. 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting the proposals for the excavation for the

SHIP BUILDING

and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun factory building are well in hand, and will be finished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification bids for the furnishing of the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them—probably about 1890. Under the provisions of the army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of fifteen inches caliber and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine with full caliber projectiles. The guns [illegible] probably be delivered in from six to ten months [illegible] the date of the contract, so that all the guns of the [illegible] class that can be procured under the provisions [illegible] the law will be purchased during the year 1889. I earnestly request that the recommendations [illegible] contained in the secretary's report, all of which are [illegible] my opinion calculated to increase the usefulness [illegible] and discipline of the army, may receive the [illegible] of the congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers, to test their fitness for promotion, is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the arguments in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

THE DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN

in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet commander and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career, but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of the simple, generous and considerate nature.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks in the State of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys and 59 girls, in all 383 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible under the circumstances. The children, as they arrive at a suitable age, are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians for the purpose of instructing the adults, as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated. I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to the reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the government. Their continual restraint at a distance from some of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthrophy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who, on the war path, have heretofore been actually guilty of murder, but of their kindred and friends who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent. The prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation, and they should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and to the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old home should be persistently resisted. The secretary in his report, gives a graphic history of these Indians and recites with painful vividness their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire of the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or other grounds.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction five, viz.: The Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel have in that time been launched and are rapidly approaching completion, and in addition to the above the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boat are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months. The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction and the additional labor involved the total ordinary or current expenditure of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the business department are reviewed by the secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which in the years 1884-85 amounted to over 50 per cent of the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent, so that at the present time about 90 per cent of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on that account exceed an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

THE MAIL POUCH.

Growth of the Postal Business Demands a Readjustment of the Machinery—Postal Conventions.

The report of the postmaster general shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years, and of 2,219 for the last fiscal year. The latter mentioned increase is classified as follows: New England states, 5; Middle states, 181; Southern states and Indian Territory (41), 1,406; the states and territories of the Pacific coast, 190; the ten states and territories of the West and Northwest, 435; District of Columbia, 2; total, 2,219. Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,795,917.48; the estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles. The volume of business in the money order divisions, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of $143,000,000 for the year. During the past year parcel post conventions have been concluded with the Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American states. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American states and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions so far as negotiated has served to fulfill the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In July last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise and parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth-class rates of postage It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment to illustrate the enormous and

RAPID GROWTH OF BUSINESS

or of the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the postmaster general attention is earnestly invited to his report. A department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870 to $52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage, which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness. A bill proposed by the postmaster general was introduced at the last session of the congress by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens, invariably disturbed by changes of leasings and of site, it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rents at the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent per annum on what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places, and involving expenditures not justified by public honesty. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of congress. Of the total number of the postmasters 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentage on the receipts of their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was at some time, just. But the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law, itself fixing the rate, intended for them. Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in postoffices, and I call especial attention to the report and recommendations of the postmaster general for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion; for substitutes for them on vacation; for substitutes for holidays and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but forty, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is $5,950,000. The legislation affecting the relations of the government with railroads is in need of revision. While for the most part the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postoffice department in rendering excellent service, yet, under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owners of a railroad to take and carry the United States mail. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill-fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment. It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the postmaster general's report that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch, that fraud and crime have decreased, that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the department are far less than ever before.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Recommendations of the Attorney General Concurred In—The Latter Day Saints.

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney general as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in this report that, though judgments in civil suits amounting to $552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of $132.934 was collected thereon, and that, though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808.43, only $109,648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment, which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen. It [illegible] from this report that, though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the Territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crime, there have been since that date nearly six hundred convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end. Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Friend company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, have resulted in a degree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver, pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Disposition of Public Lands—Railroad Grants—Attempt to Solve the Indian Problem.

In the report of the secretary of the interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made, but I commend the entire report to the attention of the congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in the forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammeled gifts to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest in well distributed ownership the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternal citizens. They came to the national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principle cogently taught by reason and by example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open the door to fraudulent acquisition or an administration which permits favor to the rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy are accessory to offenses against our national welfare and humanity not to be too severely condemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of national domain; that over eighty million acres have been wrested from illegal usurpers, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims to be taken for the

HOMESTEADS OF HONEST INDUSTRY,

although less than the greater areas thus unjustly less lost, must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens. As it is a recompense for the labors and struggles for the recovery, our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and general homes. Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statutes. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies which, by such means, may exercise lordships over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions, which is the prime basis of the intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to be in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control. I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected, and now that their existence is more pressing measures should be taken to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty. The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightment and civilizing education, is in favorable process. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorder, but rather marked by a better

REALIZATION OF THEIR TRUE INTERESTS

and increasing confidence and good will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the latter methods of dealing with them and I commend its continued observance. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarities needs, while at the same time the inalienable right of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will, perhaps, add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate, but no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the pursuits of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian

NO LONGER NEEDS DEMONSTRATION.

It is established; it remains to make the most of it, and when it shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian, nor for the interests and good name of the nation. The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 900 during the year and the total enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,065, or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing all are surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy. The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modification of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of $1.25 per acre for the entire body of land, the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admits. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of over-reaching can in any manner lie against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiation may have been esteemed. I concur in the suggestions of the secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the two reservations in California and the Crees. They should, in my opinion, receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

But a Small Portion of the Message Devoted to This Question—Laxity of Ideas.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252, and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of pensioners of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war and 5,104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280.22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the pension bureau during that period was $3,262,574.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau $82,038,386.57, being 21¼ per cent of the total expenditures of the government during the year. I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet as far as possible, in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid cannot in my opinion be made consistent with justice to the pensioner or to the government, and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase, in many cases, existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject. The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being

altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of various precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

AGRICULTURE.

The Work Accomplished by the Department of Agriculture—Plans to Eradicate Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The department of agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growth, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and in Tennessee. Animals affected were held quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected. With this great danger upon us and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for the purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing state co-operation in connection with authority from congress

THE WORK OF ERADICATION

has been pressed successfully and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western states, and also from the Eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane has been introduced into the country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally conceded to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane. An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economies and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for is a proper function of the department and is now in operation. This supervision is very important and should be wisely and vigilantly directed to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriation made from the public treasury.

RAILROADS

Consideration of the Majority Report of the Pacific Roads Commission—In Conclusion.

The adjustment of the relations between the government and the railroad companies which have received land grants, and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of the railroads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case, where the corporation appears to be able to comply with well guarded and exact terms of such extension and their enforcement by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience appointed to protect the interests of the goverment as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing. The report of the commissioner of the District of Columbia with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the district government, and furnish evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The commissioners recommend certain legislation which, in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the district. I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners without delay to collect, digest and properly arrange the laws by which the district is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relative to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes and the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congressional appropriations, are commended to care and consideration. I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads throughout and across the public streets and roads of the district. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

The consciousness that I have presented, but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions; maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purposes strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1888.

A Hotel Somnambulist.

From the Toronto World.

"Have you ever had any patrons who were somnambulists?" I asked a hotel-heeper.

"Have I? I had one last week."

"Tell me about it."

"One night as I was about to leave the office," said the Boniface, "I noticed a man coming down stairs with his bag in his hand. He was staring straight ahead, looking at nothing, just like a three-weeks-old baby. I followed him till he reached the outside door, and then caught him by the collar."

"Wha—wha—what's the matter?" he gasped, acting just like a man who had been suddenly awakened.

"Oh, nothing," said I. "Where are you going?"

"Why, am I not in bed?" he exclaimed.

"Not at this present moment," I replied.

"I must have been asleep," he murmured, looking like a dog that had been caught in the act of chasing sheep.

"Maybe you were," said I, "but you can bet the amount of your unpaid bill that I'm wide awake. So I brought him back to the cashier's desk, and made him settle up. Then the porter and I thoroughly awoke him by kicking him out."

From the above anecdote, I infer that somnambulism doesn't pay—at least, in a hotel whose proprietor is wide awake.

Old Phrases.

In the older writers the heels take the place of the toes. Dekker, in his "Wonderful Yeare," 1603, speaking of a person attacked by the plague, says that she "had like to have turned up her heels upon it;" and four years earlier, in Nashe's "Lenten Stuffe," there is a description of a great sickness at Yarmouth, when, "in one yeare, seven thousand and fifty people toppled up their heels there." To "hop the twig," to "peg out," to "lay down one's knife and fork," and the like are more flippant than humorous. To "hand in one's checks" is one of the many phrases of playing-card origin imported from Western America. To "go off the hooks" is a modern synonym for dying, but Mr. Pepys uses it with the meaning of vexed or out of sorts. In his "Diary" of May 26, 1665, he says: "In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily off the hooks, that the ships are not gone out of the river, which vexed me to see."—All the Year Round.

MINNESOTA IN BRIEF.

A turkey buzzard flew against a show window in Duluth and destroyed $150 worth of plate glass.

Robert Arola, on trial at Fergus Falls, for killing his father, was insane. The verdict was expected.

A prairie fire overtook H. H. Sneppin while he was asleep in a ravine four miles from Hancock, and he was so badly burned that he died.

The grand jury at the last term of court in Nobles county recommended the county commissioners to provide for the building of a new court-house.

Malcolm McLaren, ex-sheriff of Crow Wing county, was bound over to the grand jury in $200 for an assault on Frank McKinster.

The Waltham cheese factory at Austin has finished its first season of manufacture. During the four months it made 24,000 pounds of prime cheese.

About seventy-five bushel of wheat was stolen from Joseph Molitor at Sauk Centre. It was stored in an old gun shop. The job was done so nicely that not the least trace was left as to who did it.

Judge Buckham of Faribault sentenced George Vosberg to five years and Louis Hopke to seven years' imprisonment at Stillwater. Vosberg and Hopke were convicted of setting fire to barns in Faribault.

Isaac Barstow, a prominent farmer of Grow, four miles north of Anoka, was burned out of house and home. He, with three small children, were sleeping in the house and had a narrow escape from a horrible death.

Messrs. Rice & Peck of Fort Benton, Mont., have brought 5,000 sheep to Fergus Falls, which they are feeding from the screenings which they buy from the mills. The poor wheat this year yields a large amount and makes cheap food.

Prof. J. H. Capper Hutchinson, of the Stillwater high school, who drowned a few days ago in Lake St. Croix, was engaged to Miss Mary L. Blanchard, assistant in the Hastings high school, and the two were to have been wedded early in the coming year.

John Joerger, Jr., who was sent from Red Wing to the state penitentiary last spring, being convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, has been pardoned by the governor and released. At the time of his conviction many considered the sentence he received as too severe.

The hardware store of M. G. Peters at Mantorville was entered by burglars who took about $150 worth of goods. This is the third time this store has been burglarized within two years. The blacksmith shop of F. A. Brondson was broken open and a small steel crowbar taken which was found in the hardware store.

At the last council meeting of Mankato a committee was appointed to prepare revisions of certain portions of the charter for submission to the legislature. The contract system of making city improvements will be changed to the day labor system. A board of public works will be established, and probably two new wards, the Fifth and Sixth, will be asked for.

Robert Arola, the young Finlander who killed his father, near Fergus Falls will be taken to St. Peter at once. When Arola left Finland he was to marry a girl whom he was going to send for after he reached America. He sent her money to come, and after that he did not appear like the same man. It is believed now that Arola was hopelessly insane.

As the train on the Omaha line was at the union depot at Kasota one night, a demented man took possession of the telegraph office, and ran things to suit himself. A brakeman leaped upon his back, and he was overcome after a hard struggle. His name is Hill, and he was on his way to his home from the Rochester insane asylum.

Jim Hall, who has been running a barber shop at Caledonia for a year, was arrested by Detective Byrne of La Crosse on a warrant charging him with bigamy. Hall waived extradition papers, and was taken to La Crosse for trial. The complainant is his first wife. Sarah Carrigan, whom he married last June, but who has not lived with him. Two weeks ago he married Effie Carlisle of Brownsville.

An unknown man was found by the police back of the opera house at Brainerd with a gash from ear to ear, but not deep enough to be dangerous. In his hand was a razor, with which he had attempted to take his life. The man was unconscious from the loss of blood and the effects of whiskey. A railroad ticket from Tacoma to Chicago via Ashland was in his pocketbook. His name is supposed to be George Seibert.

It is surmised at St. Cloud that the letter reporting the suicide of John Pflum, the murderer of the widow Kometisch at Freeport, and the finding of his body by Anderson of Eagle Lake Todd county, is a fraud. It is suspected now that it was written by Pflum himself. It was written at Dagget's Brook, mailed at Brainerd, and Anderson gave his address as Eagle Lake. No one by that name is found there, and as Pflum started in that direction it is probable that he visited those localities and used an assumed name.

The Man Who Disguises His Signature.

From the Lincoln Journal.

If there is one man who deserves to be hanged without benefit of the clergy, it is the one who sends you a letter, requesting a reply, and signs his name with such a combination of insane flourishes that the prince of darkness wouldn't be able to read it. This man will frequently write very plainly from the beginning of a letter to the end, and then, taking it for granted that you are perfectly familiar with his name, get up on the pen and write it all over the bottom of the page, under the impression that he is appending his signature. A murrain on him and all his scurvy kind.

Another Civilized Ailment.

A curious affection is paradoxical deafness. Dr. Boucheron, in a note to the Paris Academy of Sciences, lately stated that the patient is deaf for speech in the silence of a retired room, yet hears the same in the midst of noise, as in a moving carriage or railway train, or in the street. The disorder, which is grave, progressive and sometimes hereditary, is caused by compression of the labyrinth of the ear.—Arkansaw Traveler.

HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Home.

Chicago boasts of the most economic young lady in the west. When she washes her face she always laughs so as not to have so much face to wash.

In Michigan one farmer in each one hundred raised only five bushels of wheat this year per acre, while two in each one hundred raised over thirty bushels per acre.

CRACKER PUDDING.—Split a dozen crackers in halves, lay the surface placing over with raisins, the halves together again; tie tie up closely in a cloth, and boil about twenty minutes in milk and water; serve with a rich sauce.

PORK CAKE.—One pound of fat salt pork chopped fine, 1½ cups of boiling water poured over the pork, two pounds of raisins, currants and citron, two cups of sugar, eight cups of flour, one tablespoonful soda, and cloves and cinamon to taste.

FOR WASHING RED TABLE LINEN.—Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen seprately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, cut a little hole in the center, for the head of the boil, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

A patent nutmeg grater and an ounce of nutmegs will keep a restless child busy and happy half a day turning the tiny crank, while the grated spice, carefully preserved from the air in a tin box, is a real help when one is hurried with cooking.

Since the bustle has been discarded sashes have taken its place. The draperies are drawn up on the sides, but behind the hips rather than upon them, and there are but few loops in the back, the requisite fullness being given by a sash of soft quality and tied in long floating loops and ends. When the figure is slim the sash is tied in smooth folds around the waist of a basque that has fullness on the shoulders and is shirred to the waist, but with those who are too stout to look well in shirred waists the basque is smooth and the sash is tied and set on behind.

Set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of amonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for a while is unfit for use.

Thirty yards of cotton cloth may be bleached in fifteen minutes by one large spoonful of sal soda and one pound of chloride of lime dissolved in soft water; after taking out the cloth rinse in cold soft water so that it may not rot. The color of French linen may be preserved by a bath in strong tea of common hay. Calicoes with pink or green colors will be brightened if vinegar is put in the rinsing water, while soda is used for purple and blue. If it is desired to set colors previous to washing put a spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water and soak the fabrics in the liquid. Colored napkins are put in lye before washing to set the color. The color of black is freshened if it is put in a pail of water containing a teacupful of lye.—Good Housekeeping.

Be Ready for Accidents.

Good housekeepers, like good military commanders, provide for emergencies and disasters. It doesn't cost any more to buy two lamp chimneys together than to buy them at separate times, and having the extra one on hand for the time when it is needed often saves much annoyance and discomfort. Always keep in the house a supply of standard medical remedies. plenty of clean rags, a ball of twine, a supply of nails and screws; and be sure that the screw-driver and hammer are in their place all the time. Every house in the country ought to be provided with a ladder to reach the roof for use in case of fire, and there should never be a time when a pailful of water couldn't be got on the instant.

What to Drink.

Every woman should place a bowl of water by the side of her bed every night; she should as soon think of going without a pillow for her head, as going without this same cooling draught. If wakeful, a long sip will generally produce quiet sleep. It will soothe a little child sooner than anything, and often stop a troublesome fit of coughing.

Instead of drinking so much green and black tea, that tends to make women wakeful, nervous and irritable, try beef tea. Take lean meat, cut it up small, and boil several hours; skim off the grease, and serve hot and well seasoned in cups. One with this substitute will hardly miss her foreign tea, often sadly adulterated and rarely quiet pure, and she will be astonished at the gain in nerve, freedom from irritability, and at the good sound sleep she will have every night.

Stock Feeding.

"Bulletin No. 4," of the Minnesota Station, gives an account of some short feeding tests, which can only be considered as preliminary to further work under more satisfactory conditions. These experiments indicate that even the most watery form of ensilage, i. e., ensilage from coarse Southern corn which cut thirty-five tons to the acre, can be compared with fine timothy hay nearly in the proportion of 2½ to 1 for milch cows. The cows relish ensilage with grain better than moistened hay with grain. This is not proof that ensilage is more digestable, but it is evidence that it is more palatable and, palatability and digestibility are somewhat intimately connected. Timothy hay seemed to favor the production of fat in cows, while ensilage favored the production of milk. With a warm stable the warming of drinking water did more harm than good, but as the water given to one lot stood °70 and to the other °32 the tests are of less value than they would have been had the water of the first lot been a little cooler and of the second lot a little warmer. As we observed at the outset, short feeding tests, hastily arranged, can prove little. These, however, are interesting as indicating lines of experimentations which ought to bring results of practical value to every armer.

THE FARM.

Some Points for Farmers.

English cheese mongers it is said hold very limited stocks and prices have an upward tendency.

The home consumption of cheese is said to be much larger this year than ever known before.

Manny correspondents report a much larger yield of wheat on summer fallow than on wheat or corn stubble.

The recent wet weather in the eastern states is said to have been a main cause of the large falling off in the exports of cheese.

If your milk room is too damp place a quantity of lime in it. The lime will absorb the surplus moisture and soon make the room dry.

Horton Gillis, of McHenry county, Ill., is credited with having the largest creamery in the world, the annual product exceeding $200,000.

The usefulness of any dairy cow is in her udder, and toward her udder its shape and its yield, all the capabilities of the cow should be directed.

In consequence of the genera lly bad crops and bad weather in England, the farming population are turning more attention to fruit growing than formerly, and also to poultry and vegetable growing.

A Southwestern journal suggest that in view of the returns from some of the open-range cattle shipped each year that the scrub had better be left to die on the range rather than to freight him 900 miles to market and then sell him at $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Small potatoes, pumpkins, sugar beets and mangels and turnips boiled up in a large boiler, and after they are thoroughly cooked, they are mixed with several bushels of a mixture of equal parts ground oats, corn and mill feed. This is very good food, and fattens rapidly.

A New York firm has sent out a circular to cheese makers, complaining of the great amount of poor cheese that is being forced upon the market, owing to the efforts of the factories to make the greatest weight of cheese to the hundred pounds of milk, resulting in "a loose, moist, ill-keeping cheese that goes off flavor and rots."

The dealers in this part of the world do not know what good cheese is, it is so long since they have had any, says the Orange County Farmer. In our family we use about ten pounds per annum of the best we can get. If fine goods were to be had we would probably use seventy-five pounds instead of ten and we imagine this is true of others.

If paint be put on as a preservative rather than for mere ornamentation, the roof should not be unpainted. It may not be seen, but the action of rain failing upon a roof is much more injurious to shingles unpainted than it can be on the sides and clapboards of a building. The falling drops cause the fibres of the wood to break, making a fuzzy surface, which holds water and induces decay. Paint entirely prevents this so long as it lasts. It is cheaper to keep the roof covered with some inexpensive paint than to have the labor and expense of renewing shingles every few years.

Warming Water for Cows.

It is about time to begin making preparations for warming water for the cows to drink in late fall and during winter. Prof. E. W. Stewart, the noted experimenter in cattle feeding, etc., tells the Country Gentleman that water should be warmed to a summer temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees. Experiments show that such warming produces a gain of from five to eight per cent. in in the yield of milk; but of course the first thing to secure is a warm and well-ventilated stable. It would be a waste to warm water in a cold stable. Fix the stable and then make arrangements to warm water easily and properly.

Can Hay Compete With Ensilage?

At a recent meeting of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, the following was a portion of a discussion betewn Prof. Sanborn and Mr. Sawyer, which is well worthy of notice. Mr. Sawyer—"How long will a ton of hay last a cow?" Mr. Sanborn—"Usually a cow will eat from twenty-seven to thirty pounds of hay. A ton would last 66⅔ days then." Mr. Sawyer—"A little over two months. So your acre will give your cow feed for, say, 2½ months. With ensilage, one acre will furnish eighteen tons. So there is feed for one cow eighteen months, against 2½ months. I do not state this on some one's else theory, I know it to be a fact." Thus, according to these gentlemen, whose statements were made in the presence of hundreds, one acre of ensilage will support nine cows, against only one cow on hay. This comparison is a startling one, and the difference is too great to be overlooked. No matter what the cost of hay or ensilage may be, in the first place, the proportion of eight or nine to one represents sums that cannot be reconciled.

Keeping Seed Potatoes.

If the seed is kept in barrels in the cellar it may be poured over from one barrel to another; but after all the main point is to keep the temperature down to a low figure. There has been some talk in the papers lately that 40° was low enough, that it was not wise to let them get any nearer to freezing. I would keep them as cold as 33° to 34°, providing of course, that the cellar was well enough built so that there could be no danger of it freezing during a cold night. Just as near freezing as you can and run no risk would be my motto. I have planted hundreds of bushels that had been kept at a temperature as low as above mentioned for months and all grew finely. In case of a sudden cold snap potatoes will stand a freezing temperature or even lower for a short time. I have planted some that were exposed to a temperature of 29° for a short time on purpose and they all grew all right. But when the mercury gets below 33° during a very cold spell one had better be on the safe side and warm up the cellar a degree or so. A little oil stove does this nicely in a short time and just enough and no more if one is watching.—T. B. Terry, in Country Gentleman.

A Good Bet.

From Epoch.

Wife (indignantly)—I've heard through a certain married lady in town, John, that you bet me against a horse the other night that your candidate would win.

Husband—Well, what of it? My candidate is bound to win; the other man hasn't the ghost of a show, and as you've always wanted a riding horse I thought I would just get you one and get it cheap.

A Hawk's Furious Attack.

It is not an uncommon thing for hawks when disabled by gunshot or trap to attack furiously and with telling effect either man or dog approaching it, but for one that has not been wounded or interfered with to boldly attact a man is doubtless something that was without precedent until lately when James P. Shaeffer of Rockland, Berks county, Pennsylvania, hada remarkable experience of the kind.

Schaeffer was on his way from Rockland to Freeport, driving a team. For a mile or more he had noticed a large chicken hawk sailing along high in the air, apparently on the look-out for prey. Finally, says the New York Times, the hawk poised itself almost directly over him, and as that is usually the preparations a hawk makes when about to drop on its prey Schaeffer stopped his team to watch the interesting maneuver and its result. His surprise was great when he saw the bird was descending like a shot directly toward himself as he sat in the wagon. He still had no idea that he was to be the object of the bird's attack, but in a second more no doubt remained in his mind. The hawk swooped down upon him and struck him a blow with his talons in the back that almost knocked him out of the wagon. The hawk then flew to the side of the road, taking a piece of Schaeffer's coat. The bird was an enormous specimen of its kind, and its attitude at the roadside left no doubt that it was ready and willing for a fight.

Schaeffer did not suppose it would be much of a feat for a man to whip a chicken hawk, and, his temper being up on account of the rending of his coat, he jumped out of the wagon to put an end to the impudent fellow. He had scarcely set his feet on the ground when the hawk, half flying and half running, rushed furiously toward him. The suddenness and fierceness of the attack was a surprise to Schaeffer, but he received the hawk with a vigorus kick in the breast. The effect of this kick was hardly perceptible on the bird, except that it increased its rage. It rushed without delay to the fray. Schaeffer says that it was undoubtedly a most fortunate thing for him that close within his reach at the side of the road lay a heavy club, for without he believes he would have been killed. He got possession of the club, and the fight then became a desperate one. The hawk was so strong, savage, and so quick that in a very short time it had ripped Schaeffer's clothing in tatters with its sharp talons and had laid the flesh open in great gashes on his face, legs, and breast. The bird aimed blows with its beak at his eyes. By the time Schaeffer, by a lucky blow with his club, succeeded in stunning the bird he was almost breathless with exhaustion. He quickly followed up his advantage and dispatched the hawk before it could recover itself.

Schaeffer was so nearly tired out that he had to lie down by the roadside for serveral minutes before he could climb back in his wagon. He was obliged to return home to have his wounds attended to, and at last accounts was still confined to his house. The hawk measured nearly six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Late Attempts at Wit.

The Chinese word for "hash" is the longest and most difficult word to pronounce in the language. In the English language it is the most difficult word to define.

A little boy, while disposing of some bread and milk the other day, exclaimed: Oh, mother, I'm full of glory! There was a sunbeam on my spoon, and I swallowed it.

"But you know," said Miss Single, ton, with a simper, "that I'm not so young as I used to be." "Oh, Miss Singleton!" exclaimed Numhedd effusively, "you do yourself injustice; I knew you ten years ago, you know, and you didn't look a particle younger then than you do to-day."—Boston Transcript.

"Harry," she said, sweetly, "you remember if Harrison were defeated I was to marry you and if Cleveland were defeated you were to marry me." "Yes, said he, in dejected tones. "Well, Cleveland is defeated," she continued, suggestively. "I know it. Misfortunes never comes singly, "and he got up and went out where he wouldn't smother.—Washington Post.

The Albany Journal tells a funny story of how a child was excused from school on account of the rain. Some time ago a teacher, on answering a knock at the school door, found one of her pupils well wrapped up to protect her from the rain. "Teacher, mother says I needn't come to school to-day 'cause it rains,'s and down stairs the little maid fled like a frightened deer.

Miss Augusta Mayne (to Pat Chogue, who has just tendered her his seat): You have my sincere thanks, sir." Pat Cogue: "Not at all, mum; not at all. It's a dooty we owe to the sect. Some folks only does it when a lass be pretty; but I says, says I, 'the sect, Pat, 'says I; 'not the individool.' "

Little Bertie, aged two and a half, was looking out of the window at the stars ono evening. It was the first time he had ever noticed them closely. After gazing intently at a big, bright "twinkler" a few moments, he cried: "O, mamma! come quick, and see him wiggle."

"Who is your family physician Freddy?" asked Mrs. Hendricks of the Brown boy. "We ain't got none," said the boy, "Pa's a homœopath, ma's an allopath, sister Jane is a Christian Scientist, grandma and grandpa buys all the quack medicines going, Uncle James believes in massage, and brother Bill is a horse doctor.

Mistress (to domestic)—You were out late again last night, were you not? Domestic—Yes, mum. "Where were you, if I may ask? "At a party, mum." "That makes four parties within a week. If you keep on in this way—out late nights—you will not live out half your days." "I don't expect to, mum. I'm to be married Christmas, and then I'll live out no more."—Texas Siftings.

Killing Time.

Young Mr. Sissy and Miss Vere de Vere were seated beneath the shade of a chestnut tree enjoying the soft air of an autumn afternoon. Young Sissy had said nothing but had sucked his cane for fifteen minutes; finally he broke the silence:

"What are you thinking of, Miss Maud?"

"I am thinking," she said, "how beautiful the cloud shadows are as they sweep swiftly over the harvested fields."

"Aw, does that sort of thing amuse you, Miss Maud?"

"Not particularly, Mr. Sissy, but one has to do something to pass away the time."—The Epoch.

Marriage By the Glove.

A marriage by proxy, or, as it is called, "marriage by the glove," is prevalent in Holland, and brought about by the fact that many of the eligible young men, after having finished their education, depart for Dutch India to engage in some lucrative commercial enterprise, or to accept a position in this colonial service. The scarcity of marriageable white ladies in that clime induces the would-be husband to write to a friend in Holland, disclosing his wish for a partner in life.

The friend selects a willing young lady, generally one with a substantial dot, and otherwise conforming closely to specifications of the letter. A photograph of the favored one is enclosed in the return epistle. After the lapse of a few months, a soiled left-hand glove, with a power of attorney is received by the far-away bachelor. The friend in Holland marries the selected bride in precisely the same manner as if he were the actual groom, and the young wife departs in the next India mail steamer to bring happiness to the lonely one in the far east. A marriage of this description is as binding as if the bridegroom were present, and is never repudiated. If either party to the glove marriage should die before meeting in India, the survivor would share the property of the deceased in accordance with the law.

The arrest of Henry Rankin and George Toor, of Mapleton, Dak., are charged with the abduction of the 12-year-old daughter of S. Warner who runs a 640-acre farm at Mapleton. Rankin was a hand on the farm. Toor had formerly worked on the same farm. While Mr. and Mrs. Warner were absent, on account of a thanksgiving dinner, Toor secured a team and drove to Davenport with Rankin and the child. Both are now in jail at Fargo. Toor claims Rankin and the girl were married by a justice at Davenport but she is under the age of consent. The girl is small of her age and not forward in manner and the father thinks she was drugged. Toor admits his connection with the affair and to shield himself claims she yielded to both of them, but whether the case is worse than of abduction the father does not know. Toor barely escaped lynching at Mapleton.

"What a way to spell fish," said Pat, when he saw the name Psyche on a ship. But a more wonderful spell will be exercised over the coughing child of yours that keeps itself and you awake, if you will try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 25 cents.

Neuralgic paroxysms are often of extreme violence, and brought on by the slightest provocation, such as a draught of cool air. On the first intimation of such an attack rub with Salvation Oil. It can be bought at all druggists for only 25 cents.

Will Schrieber, teller of the First National bank of Columbus, Ind., has fled to Canada after robbing the bank of $8,500. L. K. Long, cashier of the bank received a telegram from Schrieber in which the latter stated that he would be in Toronto. There is a woman in the case. Schrieber has been supporting her in costly style. It is possible that the loss may exceed the sum named. Schrieber is twenty-two years old, and has been in the bank's employ six years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

John B. King, a young law student, was shot and killed at New Huren, Conn. The affair is very mysterious, and the police have discovered no clue to the murderer.

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

Joseph McMann, aged fifty, committed suicide near Youngstown, Ohio, by throwing himself in front of a train.

Holiday novelties in all kinds of Furniture Draperies Bric-a-Brac and Interior decorations at Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis send for Photographs and Prices.

Albert Walker was killed at Sandusky, Ohio, by the explosion of some dynamite which he was thawing out.

NO CUT RATES ABOUT THIS.—Only to answer the constant call for a good and low priced cough and croup remedy do we now introduce our Allen's Lung Balsam in three sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists.

George Parker, a former resident of Pembina, Dak., was killed by a kick from a horse at High Bluff Manitoba.

For Fancy Rockers or chairs that will make nice Christmas Presents send for Photographs and Prices to Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis Good Goods Low Prices.

A man named Harris, living near Pleasant Grove, Minn., attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The ball entered just in front of the ear and has not been found. Harris will make no statement of his motives.

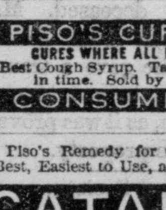
A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

TO THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of this medicine that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases.

H. G. ROOT, M. C., Pearl St., New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL
For Rheumatism.
BRAND NEW, STRONG PROOFS
23 Years. Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888. From 1863 to 1885—about 23 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.
15 Years. Maple Hill, Mich., May 8, 1888. Mr. JOHN J. SMITH, Ensley, Michigan, was afflicted with rheumatism 15 years; his case was pronounced incurable by two physicians, but was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and has remained so two years. S. McCREARY, Druggist.
Since 1885. No. Branch, Mich., May 21, 1888. Fall of 1885 was taken with Inflammatory Rheumatism and suffered two weeks; was cured by one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Mrs. J. H. VANDECAR.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Diamond Vera-Cura
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.
At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.



CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm
COLD in HEAD
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

WISE AXLE GREASE
NEVER GUMS. Never Freezes or Melts. Every box Guaranteed. Sample orders solicited. Write for prices. WISE AXLE GREASE BEST MADE. Sold by all jobbers. Cheaper than common grease. CLARK & WISE CO., Mfrs., 39 River St., Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS
The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

Detective Edward Davis, chief of the St. Louis & San Francisco force, arrived at Springfield, Mo., with three train robbers in charge. They have been robbing freight trains for the past few weeks and have secured a considerable amount of goods.

All desiring employment should write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. See their advertisement.

John W. Robinson, an intoxicated occupant of a box in Kierman's theater at Washington, fired a shot from a revolver, apparently at Jake Kilrain or Charlie Mitchell, who were on the stage at the time. The shot did no damage. Robinson was arrested.

Fine Cabinet and Folding Beds useful Christmas Presents at Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis send for Price List and Photographs.

John Henry Meyer, who robbed and killed Ranchman John Lowell last March, was hanged at Placerville, Cal. He was so weak that two deputies held him upright until the drop fell. Two accomplices were sentenced to death with Meyer, but secured an appeal and stay of sentence.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

Make your husband or best man a Christmas present of a nice desk Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis has them suitable for office or Library. Send for Price List and Photographs.

Dr. W. B. Boyd, a wealthy and widely known citizen, committed suicide at Bloomington Ill., by shooting himself. He was estimated to be worth over $100,000.

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

Mrs. Emma Jackson, aged twenty, was shot and instantly killed by her brother, Harvey Ballew a lad of fourteen, at Glasgow, Mo. The woman had asked Harvey to get a bucket of water and he refused. She threatened to whip him and went after the water herself. As she was entering the door of the room her brother showed the muzzle of a shotgun at her face and fired, tearing her left jaw and neck to pieces.

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
CURES, COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

NEW EVIDENCE--Read the Following

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs so much so, that I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy I took it and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: "I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for colds and coughs I ever used."

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
GENTLEMEN.—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LAFAYETT, R. I., October 12, 1883.
GENTLEMEN.—Allow me to say that, after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

It is an old adage, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which is sold by all druggists. Directions accompany each bottle.

As an expectorant, It has no Equal.
It is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.
It contains no Opium in any form.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BURNS and Scalds are instantly rendered painless and invariably cured without a scar, by the use of Carbolisalve, the great skin remedy. 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.
Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

Tutt's Pills
Is an invaluable remedy for SICK HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, MALARIA, COSTIVENESS, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.
Sold Everywhere.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CANCERS and TUMORS removed without knife. Hundreds Cured. Write for references. DR. F. B. GOLLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse' feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REINHOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

CALIFORNIA ORANGE, RAISIN and FRUIT LAND. 9000 acres in any size tracts. Just the place for a Colony. Special inducement to settlers. Easy terms. SIGNOR, FERRY & SELOVER, San Diego, Cal.

WANTED AGENTS for our new book "The Life of GEN. SHERIDAN," also a large number of other fast selling books and bibles. Liberal terms. EMPYREAL Pub. House, St. Paul, Minn

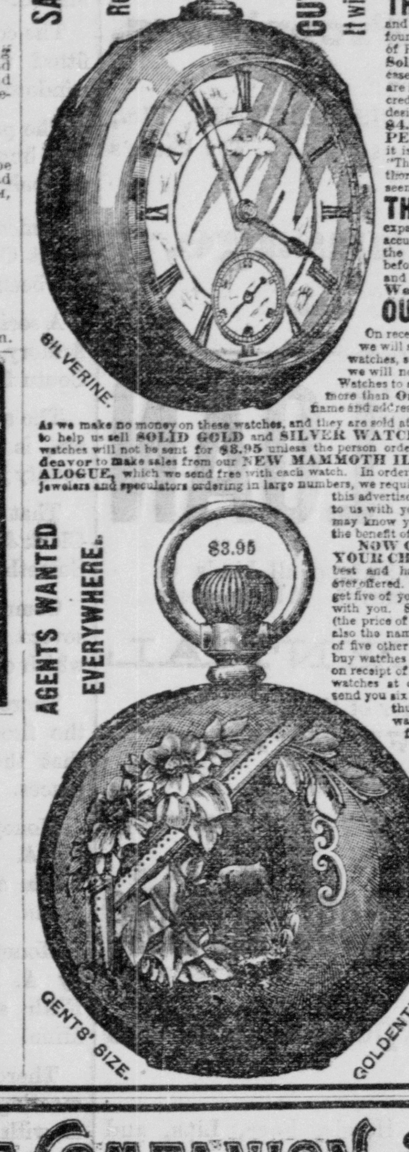
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Brilliant Durable Economical
Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations—they are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors.
36 colors; 10 cents each.
Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists or by
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Paine's CELERY COMPOUND

CURES	PROOFS
Neuralgia	"Paine's Celery Compound cured my nervous sick headaches." Mrs. L. A. BRENTNER, San Jacinto, Cal.
Nervous Prostration	"After using six bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, I am cured of rheumatism." SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, South Cornish, N. H
Rheumatism	
Kidney Diseases	"It has done me more good for kidney disease than any other medicine." GEO. ABBOTT, Sioux City, Iowa.
AND All Liver Disorders	"Paine's Celery Compound has been of great benefit for torpid liver, indigestion, and biliousness." ELIZABETH C. UDALL, Quechee, Vt.

SEGELBAUM BROS.
Importing Retailers.
NICOLLET AVE., CORNER THIRD STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS, WRAPS and DRESSES, MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, BLANKETS, DRAPERIES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, etc., in largest variety and lowest prices.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Mailed Free.
Nowhere can reputation be maintained nor business be advanced except by straight forward methods. Our success, witnessed in the ever increasing popularity of our establishment is the attestation of the honesty of the values daily offered by us. Give us a trial. Send for samples.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
YOUR CHOICE OF THESE WATCHES
Our Selling Price of Genuine Silverine or Goldentine Watches reduced to $3.95.
NOW IS THE TIME YOU CAN HAVE ONE FREE





AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

To introduce our SOLID GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, secure Active Agents at once and convince New Customers that we are the CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN AMERICA, we make these wonderful offers.

THE SILVERINE is an open face, finely finished, smooth, 3-oz., full Bassine case, 20 per cent. Silver; warranted not to tarnish, looks and wears better than Solid Silver, because it is harder, stronger and heavier. It is Dust and Damp Proof, a quality possessed by no other watch in the world. It is the strongest, most durable and without doubt the Cheapest Watch in the market. This watch is now sold by many parties for $15.00 to $20.00 each.

We now offer you (for the next sixty days) one of these watches at the extremely low price of $3.95, or the same watch with Hunting Case $4.95. Stem Winders $2.00 extra.

THE GOLDENTINE These are Solid Goldentine Hunting Cases, and are of the elaborately and beautifully Engraved Pattern that have heretofore only been found in the most expensive watches, and are made of that perfect imitation of Pure Gold—GOLDENTINE—one solid metal, in appearance like Solid Gold, and can only be told by an expert with acid test. These cases have the same Spring and Elasticity as the finest Gold Watch; they are in appearance equal to any $100 Solid Gold watch. You will have the credit of carrying a magnificent Gold Watch, and which for use is just as desirable. Ladies' and gents' size ONLY $3.95. Hunting Case $4.95. Stem Winders $2.00 extra. READ WHAT EXPERTS SAY. "I am well pleased with the watch; think at the price it is the best out." "The best movements for the money I ever saw." "This brings a watch and good time within the reach of all." "I have thoroughly examined your watch and think it the best watch I have ever seen for the money."

THE MOVEMENTS Each Watch has a handsome Elgin style, lever movement, extra ruby jeweled, cut expansion balance, quick train—1800 beats to the hour—and each Watch is accurately adjusted to heat and cold, and atmospheric changes upon leaving the factory, and is thoroughly overhauled by our expert Watch-makers before leaving our place. We guarantee each watch to keep excellent time, and to give perfect satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded; each Watch warranted for a period of Five Years.

OUR GRAND OFFER: On receipt of this advertisement and $3.95 we will send either One of these beautiful watches, securely packed, to any address; but we will not send more than One of these Watches to any One person at this price. If more than One watch is ordered, send the name and address of purchaser of each watch.

As we make no money on these watches, and they are sold at this Ridiculously Low Price to help us sell SOLID GOLD and SILVER WATCHES from our Catalogue; these watches will not be sent for $3.95 unless the person ordering will honestly endeavor to make sales from our NEW MAMMOTH ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which we send free with each watch. In order to protect ourselves from jewelers and speculators ordering in large numbers, we require you to cut out this advertisement and send it to us with your order, that we may know you are entitled to the benefit of these offers.

NOW OR NEVER, IS YOUR CHANCE to get the best and handsomest Watch ever offered. Get up a club and get five of your friends to send with you. Send us $19.75 (the price of five watches) and also the names and addresses of five other persons likely to buy watches and jewelry, and on receipt of the order for five watches at one time, we will send you six of these watches; thus giving you one watch absolutely free for your trouble.

Any person can easily secure five subscribers in a single day or evening. Try it and see. Or if you sell, or cause the sale of six of these watches at different times, within the next sixty days, we will send you one free. One watch sold in a town is sure to sell many more for us. They are the best selling watch in the market. Send complete, fully warranted, only $3.95. Send your order immediately. NOTICE.—If you may see and examine these watches before paying for same, we will send them by express C. O. D., with privilege of full examination at the Express Office, if 50c. for each watch ordered is sent us in advance, as a guarantee of good faith. If found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented, you can pay the balance ($3.45) at the Express Office and take the watch, otherwise you do not have to pay one cent. To every person sending Cash with the Order ($3.95) we will send a beautiful TWO STRAND, DOUBLE CURB, GOLD PLATED CHAIN AND CHARM FREE. Write to-day. Send all money by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Postal Note or Registered Letter. Order at once. Our Catalogue sent free.

Persons living away from an express office can have their watches sent by Registered Mail by sending full amount with the order and 25 cents to pay postage and registration. When sent by mail registered, they are as safe as by express.

THE HARRIS WATCH CO., 105 5th Avenue, CHICAGO.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
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To any New Subscriber who will send us this Slip, with name and P. O. address and $1.75 in Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Check, for a year's subscription to the Companion, we will send the paper
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FOUR HOLIDAY NUMBERS,
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The volume for 1889 will be superior to any previous year. It will contain Six Serial Stories, 150 Short Stories, profusely illustrated, Household Articles, Tales of Adventure, Illustrated Sketches of Travel, 1,000 Anecdotes, Historical and Scientific Articles, Humor, Poetry.
Specimen Copies and Colored Announcement free. Please mention this publication. Address
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 40 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

The oldest medicine in the world is probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER
It is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in use for NEARLY A CENTURY. For all external inflamation of the eyes it is an infallible remedy, and is unequalled in removing inflamation of the eyes, at the commencement, and in curing chronic cases. We invite the attention of physicians to its merits. For sale by all Druggists.
JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y., ESTABLISHED 1779.

WE GIVE THEM AWAY!
Your choice of a watch or clock. Children delighted. Parents. With every purchase of Suit or Overcoat, the price of which is $12 or over, we present you with a Watch or Clock, as you may choose, free of charge. The price of the garment is just the same whether you take the gift or not. The watch is a stem-winder, stem setter. Every watch warranted. The clocks are antique silver and bronze, and are an ornament to any parlor. Goods sent to any part of the country C. O. D. subject to examination. On receipt of money from the Express Company we will forward your gift free of charge. BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis. Our stores are located at Boston, Hartford, Bridgeport, Providence, New Haven, Worcester, Minneapolis.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD—LOWEST PRICES
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BUY OF YOUR MUSIC DEALER

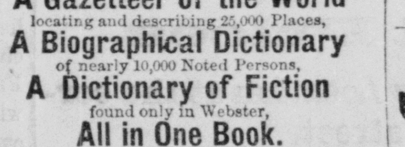
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Painless Childbirth
Prescription and medicine. Weak men cured. DR. STEINBACK WILSON, Chicago, Ill.

CARD—A Remarkable Offer — Send two-cent postage stamps, a lock of your hair, name, age and sex, and I will send you a clairvoyant diagnosis of your disease, free. Address, J. C. Batdorf, M. D., Principal Magnetic Institute, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GLEK.—Best Blood Food known. $1 bottles sent prepaid. House lot free with each bottle. Send for description. GLEK CO., 33 North State st., Chicago

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The Singer's Christmas.
It is high time to commence practicing Christmas Music, and to plan festivals. DITSON & CO. publish a large number of Christmas Carols, Anthems, Songs, Quartets, &c. Please send for lists.
Beautiful Cantatas for Girls and Boys.
Good Tidings, or Sailor Boy's Christmas. By Rosabel. 25 cts. $2.40 a doz.
Babe of Bethlehem. Children's Voices and Quartet. Benj. Cutler, 15 cts. $1.44 per doz.
Jingle Bells. Peculiar and very pretty. Leo. R. Lewis. 30 cts. $3 per doz.
Caught Napping. A nice musical Drama. Leo R Lewis. 30 cts. $3 per doz.
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ANY BOOK MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.
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REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
HEALS THE BLISTERS AND
abrasions caused by work or play, as well as more serious injuries to Eyes and Limbs, and all Inflammation, are as almost nothing if Russia Salve is at hand. Price 25 cents.

J. L. HUDSON, CLOTHIER,
Streissguth & Drake's entire stock of fine Fur Coats at less than Manufacturing cost. 100 Coon Coats full Beaver trimmed at $35.00. 75 Black Siberian coats full Nutria trimmed at $15. The largest and best line of suits and Overcoats in the Northwest.
SEND FOR PRICES.
Rules of Self-Measurement sent on application. Satisfaction guaranteed.
J. L. HUDSON,
CLOTHIER,
Ryan Building, Cor. Robert and Seventh St,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of various precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

AGRICULTURE.

The Work Accomplished by the Department of Agriculture—Plans to Eradicate Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The department of agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growth, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and in Tennessee. Animals affected were held quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected. With this great danger upon us and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for the purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By securing state co-operation in connection with authority from congress

THE WORK OF ERADICATION

has been pressed successfully and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western states, and also from the Eastern states, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane has been introduced into the country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agriculture. This process is now universally conceded to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane. An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economies and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for is a proper function of the department and is now in operation. This supervision is very important and should be wisely and vigilantly directed to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriation made from the public treasury.

RAILROADS

Consideration of the Majority Report of the Pacific Roads Commission—In Conclusion.

The adjustment of the relations between the government and the railroad companies which have received land grants, and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of the railroads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case, where the corporation appears to be able to comply with well guarded and exact terms of such extension and their enforcement by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing. The report of the commissioner of the District of Columbia with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the district government, and furnish evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The commissioners recommend certain legislation which, in their opinion, is necessary to advance the interests of the district. I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners without delay to collect, digest and properly arrange the laws by which the district is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relative to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes and the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congressional appropriations, are commended to care and consideration. I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the district. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

The consciousness that I have presented, but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions; maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purposes strive for the public good.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1888.

A Hotel Somnambulist.

From the Toronto World.

"Have you ever had any patrons who were somnambulists?" I asked a hotel-heeper.

"Have I? I had one last week."

"Tell me about it."

"One night as I was about to leave the office," said the Boniface, "I noticed a man coming down stairs with his bag in his hand. He was staring straight ahead, looking at nothing, just like a three-weeks-old baby. I followed him till he reached the outside door, and then caught him by the collar."

"Wha—wha—what's the matter?" he gasped, acting just like a man who had been suddenly awakened.

"Oh, nothing," said I. "Where are you going?"

"Why, am I not in bed? "he exclaimed.

"Not at this present moment," I replied.

"I must have been asleep," he murmured, looking like a dog that had been caught in the act of chasing sheep.

"Maybe you were," said I, "but you can bet the amount of your unpaid bill that I'm wide awake." So I brought him back to the cashier's desk, and made him settle up. Then the porter and I thoroughly awoke him by kicking him out."

From the above anecdote, I infer that somnambulism doesn't pay—at least, in a hotel whose proprietor is wide awake.

Old Phrases.

In the older writers the heels take the place of the toes. Dekker, in his "Wonderful Yeare," 1603, speaking of a person attacked by the plague, says that she "had like to have turned up her heels upon it;" and four years earlier, in Nashe's "Lenten Stuffe," there is a description of a great sickness at Yarmouth, when, "in one yeare, seven thousand and fifty people toppled up their heels there." To "hop the twig," to "peg out," to "lay down one's knife and fork," and the like are more flippant than humorous. To "hand in one's checks" is one of the many phrases of playing-card origin imported from Western America. To "go off the hooks" is a modern synonym for dying, but Mr. Pepys uses it with the meaning of vexed or out of sorts. In his "Diary" of May 26, 1665, he says: "In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom I found mightily off the hooks, that the ships are not gone out of the river, which vexed me to see."—All the Year Round.

MINNESOTA IN BRIEF.

A turkey buzzard flew against a show window in Duluth and destroyed $150 worth of plate glass.

Robert Arola, on trial at Fergus Falls, for killing his father, was insane. The verdict was expected.

A prairie fire overtook H. H. Sneppin while he was asleep in a ravine four miles from Hancock, and he was so badly burned that he died.

The grand jury at the last term of court in Nobles county recommended the county commissioners to provide for the building of a new court-house.

Malcolm McLaren, ex-sheriff of Crow Wing county, was bound over to the grand jury in $200 for an assault on Frank McKinster.

The Waltham cheese factory at Austin has finished its first season of manufacture. During the four months it made 24,000 pounds of prime cheese.

About seventy-five bushel of wheat was stolen from Joseph Molitor at Sauk Centre. It was stored in an old gun shop. The job was done so nicely that not the least trace was left as to who did it.

Judge Buckham of Faribault sentenced George Vosberg to five years and Louis Hopke to seven years' imprisonment at Stillwater. Vosberg and Hopke were convicted of setting fire to barns in Faribault.

Isaac Barstow, a prominent farmer of Grow, four miles north of Anoka, was burned out of house and home. He, with three small children, were sleeping in the house and had a narrow escape from a horrible death.

Messrs. Rice & Peck of Fort Benton, Mont., have brought 5,000 sheep to Fergus Falls, which they are feeding from the screenings which they buy from the mills. The poor wheat this year yields a large amount and makes cheap food.

Prof. J. H. Capper Hutchinson, of the Stillwater high school, who drowned a few days ago in Lake St. Croix, was engaged to Miss Mary L. Blanchard, assistant in the Hastings high school, and the two were to have been wedded early in the coming year.

John Joerger, Jr., who was sent from Red Wing to the state penitentiary last spring, being convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, has been pardoned by the governor and released. At the time of his conviction many considered the sentence he received as too severe.

The hardware store of M. G. Peters at Mantorville was entered by burglars who took about $150 worth of goods. This is the third time this store has been burglarized within two years. The blacksmith shop of F. A. Brondson was broken open and a small steel crowbar taken which was found in the hardware store.

At the last council meeting of Mankato a committee was appointed to prepare revisions of certain portions of the charter for submission to the legislature. The contract system of making city improvements will be changed to the day labor system. A board of public works will be established, and probably two new wards, the Fifth and Sixth, will be asked for.

Robert Arola, the young Finlander who killed his father, near Fergus Falls will be taken to St. Peter at once. When Arola left Finland he was to marry a girl whom he was going to send for after he reached America. He sent her money to come, and after that he did not appear like the same man. It is believed now that Arola was hopelessly insane.

As the train on the Omaha line was at the union depot at Kasota one night, a demented man took possession of the telegraph office, and ran things to suit himself. A brakeman leaped upon his back, and he was overcome after a hard struggle. His name is Hill, and he was on his way to his home from the Rochester insane asylum.

Jim Hall, who has been running a barber shop at Caledonia for a year, was arrested by Detective Byrne of La Crosse on a warrant charging him with bigamy. Hall waived extradition papers, and was taken to La Crosse for trial. The complainant is his first wife. Sarah Carrigan, whom he married last June, but who has not lived with him. Two weeks ago he married Effie Carlisle of Brownsville.

An unknown man was found by the police back of the opera house at Brainerd with a gash from ear to ear, but not deep enough to be dangerous. In his hand was a razor, with which he had attempted to take his life. The man was unconscious from the loss of blood and the effects of whiskey. A railroad ticket from Tacoma to Chicago via Ashland was in his pocketbook. His name is supposed to be George Seibert.

It is surmised at St. Cloud that the letter reporting the suicide of John Pflum, the murderer of the widow Kometisch at Freeport, and the finding of his body by Anderson of Eagle Lake Todd county, is a fraud. It is suspected now that it was written by Pflum himself. It was written at Dagget's Brook, mailed at Brainerd, and Anderson gave his address as Eagle Lake. No one by that name is found there, and as Pflum started in that direction it is probable that he visited those localities and used an assumed name.

The Man Who Disguises His Signature.

From the Lincoln Journal.

If there is one man who deserves to be hanged without benefit of the clergy, it is the one who sends you a letter, requesting a reply, and signs his name with such a combination of insane flourishes that the prince of darkness wouldn't be able to read it. This man will frequently write very plainly from the beginning of a letter to the end, and then, taking it for granted that you are perfectly familiar with his name, get up on the pen and write it all over the bottom of the page, under the impression that he is appending his signature. A murrain on him and all his scurvy kind.

Another Civilized Ailment.

A curious affection is paradoxical deafness. Dr. Boucheron, in a note to the Paris Academy of Sciences, lately stated that the patient is deaf for speech in the silence of a retired room, yet hears the same in the midst of noise, as in a moving carriage or railway train, or in the street. The disorder, which is grave, progressive and sometimes hereditary, is caused by compression of the labyrinth of the ear.—Arkansaw Traveler.

HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Home.

Chicago boasts of the most economic young lady in the west. When she washes her face she always laughs so as not to have so much face to wash.

In Michigan one farmer in each one hundred raised only five bushels of wheat this year per acre, while two in each one hundred raised over thirty bushels per acre.

CRACKER PUDDING.—Split a dozen crackers in halves, lay the surface placing over with raisins, the halves together again; tie tie up closely in a cloth, and boil about twenty minutes in milk and water; serve with a rich sauce.

PORK CAKE.—One pound of fat salt pork chopped fine, 1½ cups of boiling water poured over the pork, two pounds of raisins, currants and citron, two cups of sugar, eight cups of flour, one tablespoonful soda, and cloves and cinamon to taste.

FOR WASHING RED TABLE LINEN.—Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen seprately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, cut a little hole in the center, for the head of the boil, wet and apply to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

A patent nutmeg grater and an ounce of nutmegs will keep a restless child busy and happy half a day turning the tiny crank, while the grated spice, carefully preserved from the air in a tin box, is a real help when one is hurried with cooking.

Since the bustle has been discarded sashes have taken its place. The draperies are drawn up on the sides, but behind the hips rather than upon them, and there are but few loops in the back, the requisite fullness being given by a sash of soft quality and tied in long floating loops and ends. When the figure is slim the sash is tied in smooth folds around the waist of a basque that has fullness on the shoulders and is shirred to the waist, but with those who are too stout to look well in shirred waists the basque is smooth and the sash is tied and set on behind.

Set a pitcher of water in the apartment, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water the greater the capacity to contain these gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of amonia. The capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence the water kept in a room for a while is unfit for use.

Thirty yards of cotton cloth may be bleached in fifteen minutes by one large spoonful of sal soda and one pound of chloride of lime dissolved in soft water; after taking out the cloth rinse in cold soft water so that it may not rot. The color of French linen may be preserved by a bath in strong tea of common hay. Calicoes with pink or green colors will be brightened if vinegar is put in the rinsing water, while soda is used for purple and blue. If it is desired to set colors previous to washing put a spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water and soak the fabrics in the liquid. Colored napkins are put in lye before washing to set the color. The color of black is freshened if it is put in a pail of water containing a teacupful of lye.—Good Housekeeping.

Be Ready for Accidents.

Good housekeepers, like good military commanders, provide for emergencies and disasters. It doesn't cost any more to buy two lamp chimneys together than to buy them at separate times, and having the extra one on hand for the time when it is needed often saves much annoyance and discomfort. Always keep in the house a supply of standard medical remedies, plenty of clean rags, a ball of twine, a supply of nails and screws; and be sure that the screw-driver and hammer are in their place all the time. Every house in the country ought to be provided with a ladder to reach the roof for use in case of fire, and there should never be a time when a pailful of water couldn't be got on the instant.

What to Drink.

Every woman should place a bowl of water by the side of her bed every night; she should as soon think of going without a pillow for her head, as going without this same cooling draught. If wakeful, a long sip will generally produce quiet sleep. It will soothe a little child sooner than anything, and often stop a troublesome fit of coughing.

Instead of drinking so much green and black tea, that tends to make women wakeful, nervous and irritable, try beef tea. Take lean meat, cut it up small, and boil several hours; skim off the grease, and serve hot and well seasoned in cups. One with this substitute will hardly miss her foreign tea, often sadly adulterated and rarely quiet pure, and she will be astonished at the gain in nerve, freedom from irritability, and at the good sound sleep she will have every night.

Stock Feeding.

"Bulletin No. 4," of the Minnesota Station, gives an account of some short feeding tests, which can only be considered as preliminary to further work under more satisfactory conditions. These experiments indicate that even the most watery form of ensilage, i. e., ensilage from coarse Southern corn which cut thirty-five tons to the acre, can be compared with fine timothy hay nearly in the proportion of 2½ to 1 for milch cows. The cows relish ensilage with grain better than moistened hay with grain. This is not proof that ensilage is more digestable, but it is evidence that it is more palatable and, palatability and digestibility are somewhat intimately connected. Timothy hay seemed to favor the production of fat in cows, while ensilage favored the production of milk. With a warm stable the warming of drinking water did more harm than good, but as the water given to one lot stood °70 and to the other °32 the tests are of less value than they would have been had the water of the first lot been a little cooler and of the second lot a little warmer. As we observed at the outset, short feeding tests, hastily arranged, can prove little. These, however, are interesting as indicating lines of experimentations which ought to bring results of practical value to every armer.

THE FARM.

Some Points for Farmers.

English cheese mongers it is said hold very limited stocks and prices have an upward tendency.

The home consumption of cheese is said to be much larger this year than ever known before.

Manny correspondents report a much larger yield of wheat on summer fallow than on wheat or corn stubble.

The recent wet weather in the eastern states is said to have been a main cause of the large falling off in the exports of cheese.

If your milk room is too damp place a quantity of lime in it. The lime will absorb the surplus moisture and soon make the room dry.

Horton Gillis, of McHenry county, Ill., is credited with having the largest creamery in the world, the annual product exceeding $200,000.

The usefulness of any dairy cow is in her udder, and toward her udder its shape and its yield, all the capabilities of the cow should be directed.

In consequence of the generally bad crops and bad weather in England, the farming population are turning more attention to fruit growing than formerly, and also to poultry and vegetable growing.

A Southwestern journal suggest that in view of the returns from some of the open-range cattle shipped each year that the scrub had better be left to die on the range rather than to freight him 900 miles to market and then sell him at $1.40 per 100 lbs.

Small potatoes, pumpkins, sugar beets and mangels and turnips boiled up in a large boiler, and after they are thoroughly cooked, they are mixed with several bushels of a mixture of equal parts ground oats, corn and mill feed. This is very good food, and fattens rapidly.

A New York firm has sent out a circular to cheese makers, complaining of the great amount of poor cheese that is being forced upon the market, owing to the efforts of the factories to make the greatest weight of cheese to the hundred pounds of milk, resulting in "a loose, moist, ill-keeping cheese that goes off flavor and rots."

The dealers in this part of the world do not know what good cheese is, it is so long since they have had any, says the Orange County Farmer. In our family we use about ten pounds per annum of the best we can get. If fine goods were to be had we would probably use seventy-five pounds instead of ten and we imagine this is true of others.

If paint be put on as a preservative rather than for mere ornamentation, the roof should not be unpainted. It may not be seen, but the action of rain failing upon a roof is much more injurious to shingles unpainted than it can be on the sides and clapboards of a building. The falling drops cause the fibres of the wood to break, making a fuzzy surface, which holds water and induces decay. Paint entirely prevents this so long as it lasts. It is cheaper to keep the roof covered with some inexpensive paint than to have the labor and expense of renewing shingles every few years.

Warming Water for Cows.

It is about time to begin making preparations for warming water for the cows to drink in late fall and during winter. Prof. E. W. Stewart, the noted experimenter in cattle feeding, etc., tells the Country Gentleman that water should be warmed to a summer temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees. Experiments show that such warming produces a gain of from five to eight per cent. in in the yield of milk; but of course the first thing to secure is a warm and well-ventilated stable. It would be a waste to warm water in a cold stable. Fix the stable and then make arrangements to warm water easily and properly.

Can Hay Compete With Ensilage?

At a recent meeting of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, the following was a portion of a discussion beteewn Prof. Sanborn and Mr. Sawyer, which is well worthy of notice. Mr. Sawyer—"How long will a ton of hay last a cow?" Mr. Sanborn—"Usually a cow will eat from twenty-seven to thirty pounds of hay. A ton would last 66⅔ days then." Mr. Sawyer—"A little over two months. So your acre will give your cow feed for, say, 2½ months. With ensilage, one acre will furnish eighteen tons. So there is feed for one cow eighteen months, against 2½ months. I do not state this on some one's else theory, I know it to be a fact." Thus, according to these gentlemen, whose statements were made in the presence of hundreds, one acre of ensilage will support nine cows, against only one cow on hay. This comparison is a startling one, and the difference is too great to be overlooked. No matter what the cost of hay or ensilage may be, in the first place, the proportion of eight or nine to one represents sums that cannot be reconciled.

Keeping Seed Potatoes.

If the seed is kept in barrels in the cellar it may be poured over from one barrel to another; but after all the main point is to keep the temperature down to a low figure. There has been some talk in the papers lately that 40° was low enough, that it was not wise to let them get any nearer to freezing. I would keep them as cold as 33° to 34°, providing of course, that the cellar was well enough built so that there could be no danger of it freezing during a cold night. Just as near freezing as you can and run no risk would be my motto. I have planted hundreds of bushels that had been kept at a temperature as low as above mentioned for months and all grew finely. In case of a sudden cold snap potatoes will stand a freezing temperature or even lower for a short time. I have planted some that were exposed to a temperature of 29° for a short time on purpose and they all grew all right. But when the mercury gets below 33° during a very cold spell one had better be on the safe side and warm up the cellar a degree or so. A little oil stove does this nicely in a short time and just enough and no more if one is watching.—T. B. Terry, in Country Gentleman.

A Good Bet.

From Epoch.

Wife (indignantly)—I've heard through a certain married lady in town, John, that you bet me against a horse the other night that your candidate would win.

Husband—Well, what of it? My candidate is bound to win; the other man hasn't the ghost of a show, and as you've always wanted a riding horse I thought I would just get you one and get it cheap.

A Hawk's Furious Attack.

It is not an uncommon thing for hawks when disabled by gunshot or trap to attack furiously and with telling effect either man or dog approaching it, but for one that has not been wounded or interfered with to boldly attact a man is doubtless something that was without precedent until lately when James P. Shaeffer of Rockland, Berks county, Pennsylvania, hada remarkable experience of the kind.

Schaeffer was on his way from Rockland to Freeport, driving a team. For a mile or more he had noticed a large chicken hawk sailing along high in the air, apparently on the look-out for prey. Finally, says the New York Times, the hawk poised itself almost directly over him, and as that is usually the preparations a hawk makes when about to drop on its prey Schaeffer stopped his team to watch the interesting maneuver and its result. His surprise was great when he saw the bird was descending like a shot directly toward himself as he sat in the wagon. He still had no idea that he was to be the object of the bird's attack, but in a second more no doubt remained in his mind. The hawk swooped down upon him and struck him a blow with his talons in the back that almost knocked him out of the wagon. The hawk then flew to the side of the road, taking a piece of Schaeffer's coat. The bird was an enormous specimen of its kind, and its attitude at the roadside left no doubt that it was ready and willing for a fight.

Schaeffer did not suppose it would be much of a feat for a man to whip a chicken hawk, and, his temper being up on account of the rending of his coat, he jumped out of the wagon to put an end to the impudent fellow. He had scarcely set his feet on the ground when the hawk, half flying and half running, rushed furiously toward him. The suddenness and fierceness of the attack was a surprise to Schaeffer, but he received the hawk with a vigorous kick in the breast. The effect of this kick was hardly perceptible on the bird, except that it increased its rage. It rushed without delay to the fray. Schaeffer says that it was undoubtedly a most fortunate thing for him that close within his reach at the side of the road lay a heavy club, for without he believes he would have been killed. He got possession of the club, and the fight then became a desperate one. The hawk was so strong, savage, and so quick that in a very short time it had ripped Schaeffer's clothing in tatters with its sharp talons and had laid the flesh open in great gashes on his face, legs, and breast. The bird aimed blows with its beak at his eyes. By the time Schaeffer, by a lucky blow with his club, succeeded in stunning the bird he was almost breathless with exhaustion. He quickly followed up his advantage and dispatched the hawk before it could recover itself.

Schaeffer was so nearly tired out that he had to lie down by the roadside for serveral minutes before he could climb back in his wagon. He was obliged to return home to have his wounds attended to, and at last accounts was still confined to his house. The hawk measured nearly six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Late Attempts at Wit.

The Chinese word for "hash" is the longest and most difficult word to pronounce in the language. In the English language it is the most difficult word to define.

A little boy, while disposing of some bread and milk the other day, exclaimed: Oh, mother, I'm full of glory! There was a sunbeam on my spoon, and I swallowed it.

"But you know," said Miss Singleton, with a simper, "that I'm not so young as I used to be." "Oh, Miss Singleton!" exclaimed Numhedd effusively, "you do yourself injustice; I knew you ten years ago, you know, and you didn't look a particle younger then than you do to-day."—Boston Transcript.

"Harry," she said, sweetly, "you remember if Harrison were defeated I was to marry you and if Cleveland were defeated you were to marry me." "Yes, said he, in dejected tones. "Well, Cleveland is defeated," she continued, suggestively. "I know it. Misfortunes never comes singly, "and he got up and went out where he wouldn't smother.—Washington Post.

The Albany Journal tells a funny story of how a child was excused from school on account of the rain. Some time ago a teacher, on answering a knock at the school door, found one of her pupils well wrapped up to protect her from the rain. "Teacher, mother says I needn't come to school to-day 'cause it rains,'s and down stairs the little maid fled like a frightened deer.

Miss Augusta Mayne (to Pat Chogue, who has just tendered her his seat): You have my sincere thanks, sir." Pat Cogue: "Not at all, mum; not at all. It's a dooty we owe to the sect. Some folks only does it when a lass be pretty; but I says, says I, 'the sect, Pat, 'says I; 'not the individool.'"

Little Bertie, aged two and a half, was looking out of the window at the stars ono evening. It was the first time he had ever noticed them closely. After gazing intently at a big, bright "twinkler" a few moments, he cried: "O, mamma! come quick, and see him wiggle."

"Who is your family physician Freddy?" asked Mrs. Hendricks of the Brown boy. "We ain't got none," said the boy, "Pa's a homœopath, ma's an allopath, sister Jane is a Christian Scientist, grandma and grandpa buys all the quack medicines going, Uncle James believes in massage, and brother Bill is a horse doctor.

Mistress (to domestic)—You were out late again last night, were you not? Domestic—Yes, mum. "Where were you, if I may ask? "At a party, mum." "That makes four parties within a week. If you keep on in this way—out late nights—you will not live out half your days." "I don't expect to, mum. I'm to be married Christmas, and then I'll live out no more."—Texas Siftings.

Killing Time.

Young Mr. Sissy and Miss Vere de Vere were seated beneath the shade of a chestnut tree enjoying the soft air of an autumn afternoon. Young Sissy had said nothing but had sucked his cane for fifteen minutes; finally he broke the silence:

"What are you thinking of, Miss Maud?"

"I am thinking," she said, "how beautiful the cloud shadows are as they sweep swiftly over the harvested fields."

"Aw, does that sort of thing amuse you, Miss Maud?"

"Not particularly, Mr. Sissy, but one has to do something to pass away the time."—The Epoch.

Marriage By the Glove.

A marriage by proxy, or, as it is called, "marriage by the glove," is prevalent in Holland, and brought about by the fact that many of the eligible young men, after having finished their education, depart for Dutch India to engage in some lucrative commercial enterprise, or to accept a position in this colonial service. The scarcity of marriageable white ladies in that clime induces the would-be husband to write to a friend in Holland, disclosing his wish for a partner in life.

The friend selects a willing young lady, generally one with a substantial dot, and otherwise conforming closely to specifications of the letter. A photograph of the favored one is enclosed in the return epistle. After the lapse of a few months, a soiled left-hand glove, with a power of attorney is received by the far-away bachelor. The friend in Holland marries the selected bride in precisely the same manner as if he were the actual groom, and the young wife departs in the next India mail steamer to bring happiness to the lonely one in the far east. A marriage of this description is as binding as if the bridegroom were present, and is never repudiated. If either party to the glove marriage should die before meeting in India, the survivor would share the property of the deceased in accordance with the law.

The arrest of Henry Rankin and George Toor, of Mapleton, Dak., are charged with the abduction of the 12-year-old daughter of S. Warner who runs a 640-acre farm at Mapleton. Rankin was a hand on the farm. Toor had formerly worked on the same farm. While Mr. and Mrs. Warner were absent, on account of a thanksgiving dinner, Toor secured a team and drove to Davenport with Rankin and the child. Both are now in jail at Fargo. Toor claims Rankin and the girl were married by a justice at Davenport but she is under the age of consent. The girl is small of her age and not forward in manner and the father thinks she was drugged. Toor admits his connection with the affair and to shield himself claims she yielded to both of them, but whether the case is worse than of abduction the father does not know. Toor barely escaped lynching at Mapleton.

"What a way to spell fish," said Pat, when be saw the name Psyche on a ship. But a more wonderful spell will be exercised over the coughing child of yours that keeps itself and you awake, if you will try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 25 cents.

Neuralgic paroxysms are often of extreme violence, and brought on by the slightest provocation, such as a draught of cool air. On the first intimation of such an attack rub with Salvation Oil. It can be bought at all druggists for only 25 cents.

Will Schrieber, teller of the First National bank of Columbus, Ind., has fled to Canada after robbing the bank of $8,500. L. K. Long, cashier of the bank received a telegram from Schrieber in which the latter stated that he would be in Toronto. There is a woman in the case. Schrieber has been supporting her in costly style. It is possible that the loss may exceed the sum named. Schrieber is twenty-two years old, and has been in the bank's employ six years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

John B. King, a young law student, was shot and killed at New Huren, Conn. The affair is very mysterious, and the police have discovered no clue to the murderer.

"Consumption can be Cured."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

Joseph McMann, aged fifty, committed suicide near Youngstown, Ohio, by throwing himself in front of a train.

Holiday novelties in all kinds of Furniture Draperies Bric-a-Brac and Interior decorations at Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis send for Photographs and Prices.

Albert Walker was killed at Sandusky, Ohio, by the explosion of some dynamite which he was thawing out.

NO CUT RATES ABOUT THIS.—Only to answer the constant call for a good and low priced cough and croup remedy do we now introduce our Allen's Lung Balsam in three sizes, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle at all druggists.

George Parker, a former resident of Pembina, Dak., was killed by a kick from a horse at High Bluff Manitoba.

For Fancy Rockers or chairs that will make nice Christmas Presents send for Photographs and Prices to Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis Good Goods Low Prices.

A man named Harris, living near Pleasant Grove, Minn., attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The ball entered just in front of the ear and has not been found. Harris will make no statement of his motives.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in the virtues of this medicine that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. My remedy has cured thousands of hopeless cases.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., Pearl St., New York.

Detective Edward Davis, chief of the St. Louis & San Francisco force, arrived at Springfield, Mo., with three train robbers in charge. They have been robbing freight trains for the past few weeks and have secured a considerable amount of goods.

All desiring employment should write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. See their advertisement.

John W. Robinson, an intoxicated occupant of a box in Kiernan's theater at Washington, fired a shot from a revolver, apparently at Jake Kilrain or Charlie Mitchell, who were on the stage at the time. The shot did no damage. Robinson was arrested.

Fine Cabinet and Folding Beds useful Christmas Presents at Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis send for Price List and Photographs.

John Henry Meyer, who robbed and killed Ranchman John Lowell last March, was hanged at Placerville, Cal. He was so weak that two deputies held him upright until the drop fell. Two accomplices were sentenced to death with Meyer, but secured an appeal and stay of sentence.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

Make your husband or best man a Christmas present of a nice desk Bradstreet Thurber & Co. Minneapolis has them suitable for office or Library. Send for Price List and Photographs.

Dr. W. B. Boyd, a wealthy and widely known citizen, committed suicide at Bloomington Ill., by shooting himself. He was estimated to be worth over $100,000.

Moxie.

Old men use Moxie the year round to keep their nervous system strong enough to support the functions of their body, and mend up the break down of a long business life. The young city bloods to remove the effects from liquors and a night of dissipation. A tumbler full will break a recent intoxication in an hour, with no ill effects of stimulation.

Mrs. Emma Jackson, aged twenty, was shot and instantly killed by her brother, Harvey Ballew a lad of fourteen, at Glasgow, Mo. The woman had asked Harvey to get a bucket of water and he refused. She threatened to whip him and went after the water herself. As she was entering the door of the room her brother showed the muzzle of a shotgun at her face and fired, tearing her left jaw and neck to pieces.

HEALTH THE KEYSTONE TO HAPPINESS. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. SOLD EVERYWHERE. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION

NEW EVIDENCE--Read the Following

ADDISON, PA., April 7, 1883.
I took a violent cold and it settled on my lungs so much so, that I spit blood. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM was recommended to me as a good remedy I took it and am now sound and well. Yours respectfully, A. J. HILEMAN.

ADDISON, PA., April, 1883.
A. J. COLBOM, Esq., Editor of the Somerset Herald, writes: "I can recommend ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as being the best remedy for colds and coughs I ever used."

ASTORIA, ILLS., April 6, 1883.
GENTLEMEN.—I can cheerfully say your ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which I have sold for the past fifteen years, sells better than any cough remedy, and gives general satisfaction. 'Tis frequently recommended by the medical profession here. Yours truly, H. C. MOONEY, Druggist.

LAFAYETT, R. I., October 12, 1883.
GENTLEMEN.—Allow me to say that, after using three bottles of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for a bad attack of bronchitis, I am entirely cured. I send this voluntarily, that those afflicted may be benefited. Yours respectfully, BURRILL H. DAVIS.

It is an old adage, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." So let it be in your case, who read this, and keep on hand ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, which is sold by all druggists.
Directions accompany each bottle.

As an expectorant, it has no Equal.

It is Harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no Opium in any form.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

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THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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As we make no money on these watches, and they are sold at this Ridiculously Low Price to help us sell SOLID GOLD and SILVER WATCHES from our Catalogue; these watches will not be sent for $3.95 unless the person ordering will honestly endeavor to make sales from our NEW MAMMOTH ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which we send free with each watch. In order to protect ourselves from jewelers and speculators ordering in large numbers, we require you to cut out this advertisement and send it to us with your order, that we may know you are entitled to the benefit of these offers. NOW OR NEVER, IS YOUR CHANCE to get the best and handsomest Watch ever offered. Get up a club and get five of your friends to send with you. Send us $19.75 (the price of five watches) and also the names and addresses of five other persons likely to buy watches and jewelry, and on receipt of the order for five watches at one time, we will send you six of these watches; thus giving you one watch absolutely free for your trouble. Any person can easily secure five subscribers in a single day or evening. Try it and see. Or if you sell, or cause the sale of six of these watches at different times, within the next sixty days, we will send you one free. One watch sold in a town is sure to sell many more for us. They are the best selling watch in the market; all complete, fully warranted, only $3.95. Send your order immediately. NOTICE.—That all may see and examine these watches before paying for same, we will send them by express C. O. D., with privilege of full examination at the Express Office, if 50c. for each watch ordered is sent us in advance, as a guarantee of good faith. If found perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented, can pay the balance ($3.45) at the Express Office and take the watch, otherwise you do not have to pay one cent. To every person sending Cash with the Order ($3.95) we will send a beautiful TWO STRAND, DOUBLE CURB, GOLD PLATED CHAIN AND CHARM FREE. Write to-day. Send all money by Post Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Postal Note or Registered Letter. Order at once. Our Catalogue sent free.

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22 Years. Newton, Ill., May 23, 1888. From 1863 to 1885—about 22 years—I suffered with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. T. C. DODD.

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Since 1885. No. Branch, Mich., May 21, 1888. Fall of 1885 was taken with Inflammatory Rheumatism and suffered two weeks; was cured by one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Mrs. J. H. VANDECAR.

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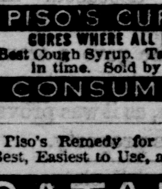
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AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.

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COLD in HEAD

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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The most Elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic and Appetizer known. The first Bitters containing Iron ever advertised in America. J. P. ALLEN, Druggist & Chemist, St. Paul, Minn.

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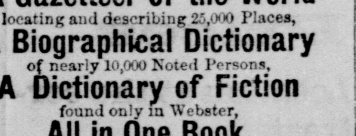
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Beautiful Cantatas for Girls and Boys.

Good Tidings, or Sailor Boy's Christmas. By Rosabel. 25 cts. $2.40 a doz.

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HEALS THE BLISTERS AND abrasions caused by work or play, as well as more serious injuries to Eyes and Limbs, and all Inflammation, are as almost nothing if Russia Salve is at hand. Price 25 cents.

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All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

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Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

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For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

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GROCERY STORE!

Is the place to get

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS

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At Lowest Prices.

Give us a call in our New Location at the corner of Seventh and Front street.

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Successor to White & White,

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

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AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second-class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:35 p. m. Departs going West at 9:45 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:50 a. m. Departs going South at 1:00 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.5 5 p. m. Departs going West at 2:20 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 1:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:55 p. m.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 9:05 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 2:00 a. m daily,

Nos. 1 and 2 are through trains, Nos. 5 and 6 have emigrant sleepers, and Nos. 3 and 4 run only to Fargo.

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

G. G. Hartley came in from Duluth Monday evening.

Joe Baker has taken charge of the Ardmore restaurant.

Candy for Christmas—the best out AT PARKER'S.

Editor Fuller was in the city from Little Falls on Monday.

The "Y's" will meet with Miss Ollie Closson on Monday evening.

Robes and Blankets way down for cash at Whitford's harness store.

Miss May Campbell and Miss Mamie Metcalf are visiting in Minneapolis.

Andy Peterson has opened a plumbing shop at Denis Bros. shop.

F. J. Smith has been confined to the house for several days and is quite ill.

I. E. Fox received the sad news of his brothers' death on Monday afternoon.

The suit against Geo. Huzzy for assault on Nick Shroeder was dismissed.

The county jail building has been fitted up with storm doors and windows.

The predicted cold wave proved to be a bug bear and we are still enjoying balmy weather.

James Hawkins returned from Swift County on Monday where he has been for some time.

A social dance is to be given at the Armory to-night. Whitford and Coutu furnish the music.

The alleged Wadena robber, Kingston, is confined in the Crow Wing county jail to await his trial in May.

That new line of crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s is the talk of the town. Something new in crockery lamps.

Commissioner Martin received a severe kick from a colt last week which came very near laying him up.

There was a good pressure on at the fire of Wednesday, so much so that the hose was bursted in two places.

Money to loan on chattel mortgages by A. L. Hoffman, Broker, corner Fifth and Front streets, Brainerd, Minn.

Money to loan on chattel mortgages by A. L. Hoffman, Broker, corner Fifth and Front streets, Brainerd, Minn.

There will be a W. C. T. U. meeting, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m. with Mrs. Regan 4th St. N. All are invited.

A change of venue to Crow Wing county has been granted to Laraway, charged with assault and robbery of an old man.

There is a rumor in circulation that Geo. S. Canfield is an aspirant for the post-office. It is not stated on what grounds he bases his claim.

If this weather continues for ten days the new hotel building will be plastered and veneered. Mr. Wise appears to stand in with the weather clerk.

Rev. E. J. Brownson has assumed control of the county superintendency, unlike other county officials the school superntendent's duties date from December first.

Adam Bardsley, master mechanic of the Northern Pacific in this city, was in attendance at the first meeting of the Northwestern Railway Club at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, on Saturday evening last.

Special revival meetings are being held every evening at the Baptist church. Rev. R. S. Sargent, of Long Prairie, is assisting the pastor, and will preach Sunday morning and evening.

For sleds D. M. Clark & Co. are headquarters. Cutters with boxes or without, and also cutter boxes for sale separate. We cannot fail to have something in the sled line that will please all our customers.

The best family weekly newspaper in the United States is the TOLEDO BLADE. They invite every reader of this paper to send for a free specimen copy. It is the largest and best dollar paper published. See advertisment elsewhare.

The fire department was called out on Saturday to a burning building on Third street. The building belonged to Max Shaprio and the impression had got abroad that the "coons" were about to move into it which caused spontaneous combustion. The building was badly damaged but it is being repaired.

Gene. Smith was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. Theviot is in St. Paul this week.

J. J. Howe and J. N. Nevers are in Minneapolis.

Co. K will give a grand ball on Christmas night.

Miss Belle Martin, of Livingston, M. T., is visiting in the city.

G. S. Canfield and family will spend the winter in the sunny South.

Christmas cards, nuts, novelties, fruits, cigars and tobacco at PARKER'S.

"In the soup" don't seem to suit Bro. Stivers as an expression applied to disappointed office seekers.

An infant son of Chas. Johnson, a boiler maker living on Fifth street, died of brain fever yesterday.

J. A. Davis ie reported as having made $80,000 from a real estate speculation at Hopkins station.

Dan Caffery's ice rink and slide will be opened to the public on Monday night next for the first time.

Judge Fleming tied the matrimonial knot for Jack Olson and Miss Agatha Wishalla on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barstow have been enjoying a visit from Jas. Lambert and wife, of Royalton, this week.

Thos. H. Canfield has been visiting Brainerd acquaintances this week in company with A. A. White, of Moorhead.

The Globe says that Jerry Crowley and John Nixon were acquitted on an indictment for selling liquor to Indians.

Henry Spalding has been confined to his house for a couple of days on account of his limb troubling him again.

Mrs. Laura J. Smith, of St. Cloud, will give a temperance lecture in the Congregational church Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th.

John Hughes has moved his restaurant to East Brainerd, in the First Avenue hotel and will be ready for business Dec. 18.

CIGARS—During the holidays we will sell a box of fifty noted Tansil's Punch cigars for $1.80—cost price. Can you do better? AT PARKER'S.

Rev. J. W. Field united Wm. R. Kline, of St. Paul, and Miss Jennie Roland, of this city, in marriage at the parsonage on Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Rosser will remove her wood and hay market from Sleeper block into her building on Sixth street. She will add a stock of flour and feed.

Holland & McClenahan will dissolve partnership and W. H. Mantor has accepted a position in Mr. McClenanhan's law office which will be room 15, bank block.

The Juvenile Opera Co., composed of twenty-six lads and lasses will appear in this city next Monday and Tuesday evenings in "Olivette" and "Chimes of Normandry."

Charlie Sprandal, H. J. Hagadon, Sam Staples, A. R. Davidson, R. Costner and Henry Goulet are among the Ltttle Falls gentlemen who have visited Brainerd during the past week.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the finest line of stoves in the Northwest. They have coal and wood burners in all of the most improved patterns. Gold coin ventiduct, Stewart's, and all the leading first-class makes.

The many friends of Charlie Hazen will be pleased to learn that it took the jury less than ten minutes to acquit him of the charge of robbing the mail. The suit was brought by a former partner of Mr. Hazen's and was clearly a piece of spite work.

Numerous creditors bewail the departure of John Anderson, who left the city last week. Among other things which turns up was the fact that he had sold a horse to Rev. Nutshilder, upon which M. Hagberg held a mortgage Dealers in this city are left to the tune of $1,200 by Anderson's departure.

It is peculiar what an itching some boys have to become little wet angels which is demonstrated by their foolhardiness in attempting to skate on thin ice. While in nearly every town or city in the state from one to three skaters have met a watery grave, Brainerd has yet to chronicle such a tale, but it is not on account of the fearlessness of the boys. At Gilbert lake while the lower lake is perfectly safe, the upper lake is only thinly skimmed over but the venturesome youth daily tempts fate by venturing upon it.

Michael Monahan had a watch stolen from under his pillow several months ago and until within the past few days he has been unable to find any trace of it. About a week ago, however, the watch turned up at Dresskell & Shedd's for repairs and they recognized it. The gentleman who bought it there was requested by Mr. Monahan to appear before the municipal judge and show where he got it, and it turns out that he bought it of C. E. Cole, the grocer, Mr. Cole having won it at a raffle gotten up by J. W. Smith, now deceased. Mr. Smith got the watch from Frank Gray, who claimed he gave a tramp $5 for it, The watch was turned over to Mr. Monahan, as it was proved conclusively to be his property.

The Agricultural Society.

The Crow Wing County Agricultural Society held a meeting on Monday evening and elected the following officers:

President—C. D. Johnson.
Vice President—D. M. Clark.
Treasurer—H. J. Spencer.
Secretary—S. H. Relf.
Directors—J S. Gardner, W. Paine, Carl Douglas, J. M. Gray, J. J. Howe, M. McFadden and Jno. Nevers

A Light Fine.

William Lovely, of Brainerd, pleaded guilty to the indictment of selling liquor to Indians and was fined $10.—Globe

The Dangerous Gasoline Stone.

Wednesday morning the department was called out to stop a blaze in Joe Baker's restaurant on Front street in Wm. Steel's building. The fire was in the addition in the rear of the building in which the kitchen was located, and originated from a gasoline stove. The oil had been exhausted or nearly so and it exploded setting fire to a can of gasoline which iginited the entire room and it was with difficulty that the occupants escaped. A good stream of water was turned on and the fire put out but not until the internal apparatus of the restaurant had been nearly wrecked. H. Rosenblatt, whose store is in the buildiug adjoining, locked his door and refused to allow his goods to be removed, thereby saving himself much trouble and damage to his stock. Notwithstanding this precaution his stock was somewhat damaged by water. Baker's loss is about $100 without any insurance.

Changes in Railroad Circles.

It is with pleasure that we chronicle the fact of the promotion of N. D. Root from superintendent of the Minnesota and Wisconsin divisions to assistant general manager of the middle district of the Northern Pacific road, vice R. Law resigned, with headquarters at Helena. This district comprises all that part of the main line and branches lying between Billings, M. T., and Hope, Idaho. Mr. Root's promotion is deserved, and while we are sorry to lose him and his estimable family from Brainerd, we are at the same time pleased at the gentleman's good fortune. Mr. Root left last night for his new field of labor.

J. E. Phelan, for some time past traveling engineer of the Northern Pacific road, has been appointed master mechanic of the shops at Mandan and has taken charge. Mr. Phelan's family will probably remain here for the winter.

R. H. Gilmour, general foreman here for the Northern Pacific road, will go to Winnipeg as master mechanic for the company.

Supt. F. Green, of Mandan, succeeds Mr. Root here as superintendent of the Minnesota and Wisconsin divisions. Mr. Green arrived yesterday and has taken charge.

Mr. Tomlinson, of the machine shops, succeeds R. H. Gilmour as general foreman.

It is rumored that James Goodman has been tendered the position of traveling engineer, vice J. E. Phelan.

The City Solons.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with all members present except Ald. Camp and Spencer. The report of Wm. Barron, street commissioner, was read, and the claims ordered paid. Chief Caffery's November report was read and accepted. The following claims were allowed:

J. J. Howe & Co., lumber	$304 33
City pay roll for November	598 33
Force working on electric light station	361 81
S. H. Relf, electric light work	7 50
Jno. Atkinson " "	4 50
Jno. Cameron, stone	42 00
F. B. Congdon, stone	21 00
W. Courtney, health officer	58 33

Several other bills of minor importance were also allowed. The following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, By the Council of the City of Brainerd that C. L. Spaulding, Wm. Steele and Wm. Barron be and are hereby appointed commissioners to determine the benefits resulting from and tax therefor to be levied upon real estate from and on account of construction * * * of sidewalks by and at the expense of the City."

Ordinance No. 77, relating to licensing butcher shops and stands for the sale of game, poultry, fresh fish, etc., was introduced and laid on the table.

The mayor was instructed to close a contract with Mrs. Magdalena Robinson for right of way across her land for erection of electric light poles. The price to be paid is $72 per year.

Hook and Ladder Dance.

At the regular meeting of the Hook and Ladder Co. on Monday evening it was decided to give a grand ball on New Year's night. A committee of arrangements consisting of A. F. Leopold, Chas. Johnson, J. Paine, Ches. Atherton and Fred Farrar, was appointed.

LATER.—The committee have decided to postpone the dance until sometime in February on account of not being able to secure the rink.

Something New.

An entertainment will be given at the Congregational church on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12th, which is promised to be something entirely new. The following is the programme:

Kinder Symphony.....Hayden
Quail.....Miss Smith
Nightingale.....Miss Atherton
Rattle.....
Cuckoo.....Miss Minnie
Bill Tree.....Miss Robinson
Waldenfel.....Mr. Taylor
Trumpet.....Mr. Matthews
Drum.....Mr. Spears
Piano Accompaniment...Miss Spears
Recitations.....Miss Spears
Male Quartette.....

Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

One dollar and seventy-five cents at the factory in Chicago for fifty Tansil's Punch cigars—$1.80 during the holidays AT PARKER'S.

Winter is Coming.

Protect your homes against fire. In your absence chimneys will burn out and accidents happen that may do serious damage. In most cases fifty cents will procure for you $100. Call on J. L. SMITH, Room 2 Sleeper block. Insurance a specialty.

Go to White's for skates.

Horses for Sale.

One team of work horses, weight about 1,300 each, for sale. Parties desiring to buy can call at Lambert Bros.' stable on Laurel street.

You can find the finest line of skates in the city at I. U. White's.

Furnished rooms for rent. Enquire at 122 North 8th street.

School Notes.

The Board of Education held a meeting last evening, the first one since September. Considerable business was transacted, the principal part being the allowance of bills, the total amount of which was nearly $750. Rev. G. H. Davis was appointed a member of the city board of examiners, vice Rev. E. J. Brownson. The salary of Miss Stella Gould, assistant in the high school, was raised to $55 per month. Miss Bessie Small and Miss Gould were requested to appear before the city board for examination.

There will be a teacher's meeting at the high school building to-morrow.

Miss Laura Walker, teacher of the first primary, is in Duluth to-day visiting the schools in that city.

Trains on the B. & N. W.

The new train on the Brainerd and Northwestern, running between Fosston and Crookston, has been the best patronized piece of railroad in the northwest during the past week. Every train has had three coaches jamed full of passengers, who have come down to the Queen City to do their trading, and see the city. As a result of this our merchants and hotels have been doing a good business during the past week, and have become satisfied that the new line will be a big help to the city. The Red Lake Falls papers will please make a note of this fact.—Crookston Times.

Five Dollar Jokes

The Family Story Paper, published in New York, has started a prize joke department, and offers $5 each for original jokes, and in the last paper we notice the following from Brainerd:

"What are you doing," asked a boarding house man of his chum, as he caught him tiptoeing up and down stairs. "I am going to get married next month," was the reply, "and I am practicing how to get in late at night without raising a racket."

MISS MABEL FULTON,
Box 1684. Brainerd, Minn.

Skates at I. U. White's.

Bids For County Printing.

BRAINERD, Dec. 5, 1888.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of County Auditor up to 10 a. m., January 1st, 1889, for the county printing.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Albert Buloo, the Little Falls murderer has plead guilty, and says he does not want any counsel. He will be tried in March.

Taken Up.

Came into my enclosure, in town of Oaklawn, Nov. 19th 1888, one small white and red cow, about four years old, end sawed off right horn. Call at Hawkins butcher shop in East Brainerd for information.

E. M. POLLOCL.

Now is Your Chance to Visit the South on Low Rates.

Excursion tickets at about half rates will be sold by the Northwestern Line—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry—to certain points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, on the "Illinois Central," the Louisville & Nashville," the "Queen & Crescent," and the Mobile & Ohio Rys., and to Maycross, Georgia, on December 4th and 18th, and each following alternate Tuesday during January and February.

Tickets will be good sixty days. For full information apply at 159 East Third St., St. Paul, 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

For copy Business Calender for 1889 free, address the above.

Excursion Rates to Southern Points.

December 4th the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell excursion tickets as follows from Brainerd, viz:

Eureka Springs, Arkansas	$31.75
Hot Springs, "	36.85
Marshall, Texas	40.90
Houston, "	46.80
Galveston, "	48.30
San Antonio, "	47.60

And to other points in Arkansas or Texas at correspondingly low rates. These tickets will be good for 30 days, (15 days going and 15 days returning.)

In addition to the above on same date and on the 10th, and each succeeding Tuesday in January, February and March, 1889, excursion tickets will be sold at similar rates to points on the Illinois Central, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisana, to points on the Louisville & Nashville, in Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisana, to points on the Queen & Crescent, in Ohio, Mississippi and Louisana, and to all points on the Mobile & Ohio, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisana, limited to return in 60 days. with a going and returning limit of 15 days.

Round trip tickets to New Orleans and return, with a return limit to May 31st, and a going and returning limit of 5 days in each direction, will be for sale daily until March 30th, 1889, at $56.45, the round trip via Chicago or St. Louis.

Local round trip tickets will be for sale between all points on Northern Pacific line in Minnesota at double the one way rate.

IF YOU would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents

I. U. White now has a complete line of tents for sale at his store on Laurel street. Among other things he has just received a fine line of new rifles and shot guns. Sportsmen can find anything they desire in the line of sporting goods at this place.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It neens enriching also, the nervous system needs toding up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honcy in all coughs; his Golden Relief in all pains, and stomach and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

The Mason fruit jar at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

For skates of all descriptions look I. U. White's assortment over.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactnred only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. 44-1y

The office of Chas. S. Hazen, at the N. P. Refrigerator buildings, will be open every evening from 7:30 to 9 p. m. CHAS. S. HAZEN, Fuel Agent.

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavor with true efficacy of action has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular. It cleanses the System, cures Costiveness, etc. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. oct.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

R. PARKER,

—DEALER IN—

Confectionery, Nuts,

FRUITS

Cigars and Tobaccos

AGENTS FOR

Tansil's Noted Cigars.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

FRONT ST., BRAINERD, MINN.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express:	A12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A4:20 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS—No. 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. ARMOR, Northwestern Passenger Agent,

W. S. MELLEN, General Manager, JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'kt A'gt Milwaukee.

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's otel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, November 22nd, 1888.

In the matter of the estate of William Templeton, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of T. M. Reilly, of Brainerd, in said County, representing, among other things, that William Templeton, late of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1888, at Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said Petitioner is a friend of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to T. M. Reilly granted.

It Is Ordered, That said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Judge of Probate in said County.

Ordered Further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

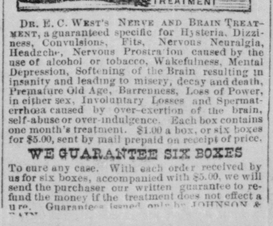
Dated at Brainerd the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1888.

By the Court.
W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Li ver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 862 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.

NEW FALL

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

DAY & MEACHER

Have just opened many new and choice lines of Cashmere, Underwear and Hosiery for the Fall and Winter Trade.

We Call Especial Attention to Our Lot of 50 Dozen

All Wool Shirts and Drawers

A 62 1-2 Cents Each.

DAY & MEACHER'S.

SEE---THE

Boys High Top Shoes at the

BIG 9 Nine

Before buying your fall shoes. Also a full line of gents' shoes. Custom work and repairing carefully done.

R. F. WALTERS,

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Office and Mill at foot of Oak Street.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

AT McCOLL'S,

You Can Get

PHOTOGRAPHS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
SEWING MACHINES,
PIANOS, ORGANS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

We carry an elegant stock and invite inspection. Call at our

Rooms on Seventh Street,

And we will be pleased to show you through the establishment.

McCOLL.

We are Prepared to Furnish and Set Up

Marble, Granite or White Bronze

Monuments and Headstones,

Just as Cheap

As you can go to St. Paul, Minnaapolis or Chicago and get them. Call and see our catalogue and leave orders for spring delivery.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

15 Sixth Street South.

C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

MATTESON & WILSON'S

NEW

GROCERY STORE!

Is the place to get

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, PROVISIONS

And Crockery,

At Lowest Prices.

Give us a call in our New Location at the corner of Seventh and Front street.

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:35 p. m. Departs going West at 9:45 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:50 a. m. Departs going South at 1:00 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1.5 5 p. m. Departs going West at 2:30 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 1:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:35 p. m.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 9:05 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 2:00 a. m daily.

Nos. 1 and 2 are through trains. Nos. 5 and 6 have emigrant sleepers, and Nos. 3 and 4 run only to Fargo.

No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 39 " " " 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News Notes.

G. G. Hartley came in from Duluth Monday evening.

Joe Baker has taken charge of the Ardmore restaurant.

Candy for Christmas—the best out AT PARKER'S.

Editor Fuller was in the city from Little Falls on Monday.

The "Y's" will meet with Miss Ollie Closson on Monday evening.

Robes and Blankets way down for cash at Whitford's harness store.

Miss May Campbell and Miss Mamie Metcalf are visiting in Minneapolis.

Andy Peterson has opened a plumbing shop at Denis Bros. shop.

F. J. Smith has been confined to the house for several days and is quite ill.

I. E. Fox received the sad news of his brothers' death on Monday afternoon.

The suit against Geo. Huzzy for assoult on Nick Shroeder was dismissed.

The county jail building has been fitted up with storm doors and windows.

The predicted cold wave proved to be a bug bear and we are still enjoying balmy weather.

James Hawkins returned from Swift County on Monday where he has been for some time.

A social dance is to be given at the Armory to-night. Whitford and Coutu furnish the music.

The alleged Wadena robber, Kingston, is confined in the Crow Wing county jail to await his trial in May.

That new line of crockery at D. M. Clark & Co.'s is the talk of the town. Something new in crockery lamps.

Commissioner Martin received a severe kick from a colt last week which came very near laying him up.

There was a good pressure on at the fire of Wednesday, so much so that the hose was bursted in two places.

Money to loan on chattel mortgages by A. L. Hoffman, Broker, corner Fifth and Front streets, Brainerd, Minn.

Money to loan on chattel mortgages by A. L. Hoffman, Broker, corner Fifth and Front streets, Brainerd, Minn.

There will be a W. C. T. U. meeting, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock p. m. with Mrs. Regan 4th St. N. All are invited.

A change of venue to Crow Wing county has been granted to Laraway, charged with assault and robbery of an old man.

There is a rumor in circulation that Geo. S. Canfield is an aspirant for the post-office. It is not stated on what grounds he bases his claim.

If this weather continues for ten days the new hotel building will be plastered and veneered. Mr. Wise appears to stand in with the weather clerk.

Rev. E. J. Brownson has assumed control of the county superintendency, unlike other county officials the school superntendent's duties date from December first.

Adam Bardsley, master mechanic of the Northern Pacific in this city, was in attendance at the first meeting of the Northwestern Railway Club at the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, on Saturday evening last.

Special revival meetings are being held every evening at the Baptist church. Rev. R. S. Sargent, of Long Prairie, is assisting the pastor, and will preach Sunday morning and evening.

For sleds D. M. Clark & Co. are headquarters. Cutters with boxes or without, and also cutter boxes for sale separate. We cannot fail to have something in the sled line that will please all our customers.

The best family weekly newspaper in the United States is the TOLEDO BLADE. They invite every reader of this paper to send for a free specimen copy. It is the largest and best dollar paper published. See advertisment elsewhare.

The fire department was called out on Saturday to a burning building on Third street. The building belonged to Max Shaprio and the impression had got abroad that the "coons" were about to move into it which caused spontaneous combustion. The building was badly damaged but it is being repaired.

Gene. Smith was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. Theviot is in St. Paul this week.

J. J. Howe and J. N. Nevers are in Minneapolis.

Co. K will give a grand ball on Christmas night.

Miss Belle Martin, of Livingston, M. T., is visiting in the city.

G. S. Canfield and family will spend the winter in the sunny South.

Christmas cards, nuts, novelties, fruits, cigars and tobacco at PARKER'S.

"In the soup" don't seem to suit Bro. Stivers as an expression applied to disappointed office seekers.

An infant son of Chas. Johnson, a boiler maker living on Fifth street, died of brain fever yesterday.

J. A. Davis ie reported as having made $80,000 from a real estate speculation at Hopkins station.

Dan Caffery's ice rink and slide will be opened to the public on Monday night next for the first time.

Judge Fleming tied the matrimonial knot for Jack Olson and Miss Agatha Wishalla on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Barstow have been enjoying a visit from Jas. Lambert and wife, of Royalton, this week.

Thos. H. Canfield has been visiting Brainerd acquaintances this week in company with A. A. White, of Moorhead.

The Globe says that Jerry Crowley and John Nixon were acquitted on an indictment for selling liquor to Indians.

Henry Spalding has been confined to his house for a couple of days on account of his limb troubling him again.

Mrs. Laura J. Smith, of St. Cloud, will give a temperance lecture in the Congregational church Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th.

John Hughes has moved his restaurant to East Brainerd, in the First Avenue hotel and will be ready for business Dec. 18.

CIGARS—During the holidays we will sell a box of fifty noted Tansil's Punch cigars for $1.80—cost price. Can you do better? AT PARKER'S.

Rev. J. W. Field united Wm. R. Kline, of St. Paul, and Miss Jennie Roland, of this city, in marriage at the parsonage on Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mrs. Rosser will remove her wood and hay market from Sleeper block into her building on Sixth street. She will add a stock of flour and feed.

Holland & McClenahan will dissolve partnership and W. H. Mantor has accepted a position in Mr. McClenanhan's law office which will be room 15, bank block.

The Juvenile Opera Co., composed of twenty-six lads and lasses will appear in this city next Monday and Tuesday evenings in "Olivette" and "Chimes of Normandry."

Charlie Sprandal, H. J. Hagadon, Sam Staples, A. R. Davidson, R. Costner and Henry Goulet are among the Little Falls gentlemen who have visited Brainerd during the past week.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the finest line of stoves in the Northwest. They have coal and wood burners in all of the most improved patterns. Gold coin ventiduct, Stewart's, and all the leading first-class makes.

The many friends of Charlie Hazen will be pleased to learn that it took the jury less than ten minutes to acquit him of the charge of robbing the mail. The suit was brought by a former partner of Mr. Hazen's and was clearly a piece of spite work.

Numerous creditors bewail the departure of John Anderson, who left the city last week. Among other things which turns up was the fact that he had sold a horse to Rev. Nutshilder, upon which M. Hagberg held a mortgage. Dealers in this city are left to the tune of $1,200 by Anderson's departure.

It is peculiar what an itching some boys have to become little wet angels which is demonstrated by their foolhardiness in attempting to skate on thin ice. While in nearly every town or city in the state from one to three skaters have met a watery grave, Brainerd has yet to chronicle such a tale, but it is not on account of the fearlessness of the boys. At Gilbert lake while the lower lake is perfectly safe, the upper lake is only thinly skimmed over but the venturesome youth daily tempts fate by venturing upon it.

Michael Monahan had a watch stolen from under his pillow several months ago and until within the past few days he has been unable to find any trace of it. About a week ago, however, the watch turned up at Dresskell & Shedd's for repairs and they recognized it. The gentleman who bought it there was requested by Mr. Monahan to appear before the municipal judge and show where he got it, and it turns out that he bought it of C. E. Cole, the grocer, Mr. Cole having won it at a raffle gotten up by J. W. Smith, now deceased. Mr. Smith got the watch from Frank Gray, who claimed he gave a tramp $5 for it, The watch was turned over to Mr. Monahan, as it was proved conclusively to be his property.

The Agricultural Society.

The Crow Wing County Agricultural Society held a meeting on Monday evening and elected the following officers:

President—C. D. Johnson.
Vice President—D. M. Clark.
Treasurer—H. J. Spencer.
Secretary—S. H. Relf.
Directors—J. S. Gardner, W. Paine, Carl Douglas, J. M. Gray, J. J. Howe, M. McFadden and Jno. Nevers

A Light Fine.

William Lovely, of Brainerd, pleaded guilty to the indictment of selling liquor to Indians and was fined $10.—Globe

The Dangerous Gasoline Stone.

Wednesday morning the department was called out to stop a blaze in Joe Baker's restaurant on Front street in Wm. Steel's building. The fire was in the addition in the rear of the building in which the kitchen was located, and originated from a gasoline stove. The oil had been exhausted or nearly so and it exploded setting fire to a can of gasoline which ignited the entire room and it was with difficulty that the occupants escaped. A good stream of water was turned on and the fire put out but not until the internal apparatus of the restaurant had been nearly wrecked. H. Rosenblatt, whose store is in the building adjoining, locked his door and refused to allow his goods to be removed, thereby saving himself much trouble and damage to his stock. Notwithstanding this precaution his stock was somewhat damaged by water. Baker's loss is about $100 without any insurance.

Changes in Railroad Circles.

It is with pleasure that we chronicle the fact of the promotion of N. D. Root from superintendent of the Minnesota and Wisconsin divisions to assistant general manager of the middle district of the Northern Pacific road, vice R. Law resigned, with headquarters at Helena. This district comprises all that part of the main line and branches lying between Billings, M. T., and Hope, Idaho. Mr. Root's promotion is deserved, and while we are sorry to lose him and his estimable family from Brainerd, we are at the same time pleased at the gentleman's good fortune. Mr. Root left last night for his new field of labor.

J. E. Phelan, for some time past traveling engineer of the Northern Pacific road, has been appointed master mechanic of the shops at Mandan and has taken charge. Mr. Phelan's family will probably remain here for the winter.

R. H. Gilmour, general foreman here for the Northern Pacific road, will go to Winnipeg as master mechanic for the company.

Supt. F. Green, of Mandan, succeeds Mr. Root here as superintendent of the Minnesota and Wisconsin divisions. Mr. Green arrived yesterday and has taken charge.

Mr. Tomlinson, of the machine shops, succeeds R. H. Gilmour as general foreman.

It is rumored that James Goodman has been tendered the position of traveling engineer, vice J. E. Phelan.

The City Solons.

The city council met in regular session on Monday evening with all members present except Ald. Camp and Spencer. The report of Wm. Barron, street commissioner, was read, and the claims ordered paid. Chief Caffery's November report was read and accepted. The following claims were allowed:

J. J. Howe & Co., lumber	$304 33
City pay roll for November	598 33
Force working on electric light station	361 81
S. H. Relf, electric light work	7 50
Jno. Atkinson " " "	4 50
Jno. Cameron, stone	42 00
F. B. Congdon, stone	21 00
W. Courtney, health officer	58 33

Several other bills of minor importance were also allowed. The following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, By the Council of the City of Brainerd that C. L. Spaulding, Wm. Steele and Wm. Barron be and are hereby appointed commissioners to determine the benefits resulting from and tax therefor to be levied upon real estate from and on account of construction * * * of sidewalks by and at the expense of the City."

Ordinance No. 77, relating to licensing butcher shops and stands for the sale of game, poultry, fresh fish, etc., was introduced and laid on the table.

The mayor was instructed to close a contract with Mrs. Magdalena Robinson for right of way across her land for erection of electric light poles. The price to be paid is $72 per year.

Hook and Ladder Dance.

At the regular meeting of the Hook and Ladder Co. on Monday evening it was decided to give a grand ball on New Year's night. A committee of arrangements consisting of A. F. Leopold, Chas. Johnson, J. Paine, Ches. Atherton and Fred Farrar, was appointed.

LATER.—The committee have decided to postpone the dance until sometime in February on account of not being able to secure the rink.

Something New.

An entertainment will be given at the Congregational church on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12th, which is promised to be something entirely new. The following is the programme:

Kinder Symphony.....Hayden
Quail.....Miss Smith
Nightingale.....Miss Atherton
Rattle.....
Cuckoo.....Miss Minnie
Bill Tree.....Miss Robinson
Waldenfel.....Mr. Taylor
Trumpet.....Mr. Matthews
Drum.....Mr. Spears
Piano Accompaniment...Miss Spears
Recitations.....Miss Spears
Male Quartette.....

Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

One dollar and seventy-five cents at the factory in Chicago for fifty Tansil's Punch cigars—$1.80 during the holidays AT PARKER'S.

Winter is Coming.

Protect your homes against fire. In your absence chimneys will burn out and accidents happen that may do serious damage. In most cases fifty cents will procure for you $100. Call on J. L. SMITH, Room 2 Sleeper block. Insurance a specialty.

Go to White's for skates.

Horses for Sale.

One team of work horses, weight about 1,300 each, for sale. Parties desiring to buy can call at Lambert Bros.' stable on Laurel street.

You can find the finest line of skates in the city at I. U. White's.

Furnished rooms for rent. Enquire at 129 North 8th street.

School Notes.

The Board of Education held a meeting last evening, the first one since September. Considerable business was transacted, the principal part being the allowance of bills, the total amount of which was nearly $750. Rev. G. H. Davis was appointed a member of the city board of examiners, vice Rev. E. J. Brownson. The salary of Miss Stella Gould, assistant in the high school, was raised to $55 per month. Miss Bessie Small and Miss Gould were requested to appear before the city board for examination.

There will be a teacher's meeting at the high school building to-morrow.

Miss Laura Walker, teacher of the first primary, is in Duluth to-day visiting the schools in that city.

Trains on the B. & N. W.

The new train on the Brainerd and Northwestern, running between Fosston and Crookston, has been the best patronized piece of railroad in the northwest during the past week. Every train has had three coaches jamed full of passengers, who have come down to the Queen City to do their trading, and see the city. As a result of this our merchants and hotels have been doing a good business during the past week, and have become satisfied that the new line will be a big help to the city. The Red Lake Falls papers will please make a note of this fact.—Crookston Times.

Five Dollar Jokes

The Family Story Paper, published in New York, has started a prize joke department, and offers $5 each for original jokes, and in the last paper we notice the following from Brainerd:

"What are you doing," asked a boarding house man of his chum, as he caught him tiptoeing up and down stairs. "I am going to get married next month," was the reply, "and I am practicing how to get in late at night without raising a racket."

MISS MABEL FULTON,
Box 1684. Brainerd, Minn.

Skates at I. U. White's.

Bids For County Printing.

BRAINERD, Dec. 5, 1888.

Sealed proposals will be received in the office of County Auditor up to 10 a. m., January 1st, 1889, for the county printing.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Albert Buloo, the Little Falls murderer has plead guilty, and says he does not want any counsel. He will be tried in March.

Taken Up.

Came into my enclosure, in town of Oaklawn, Nov. 19th 1888, one small white and red cow, about four years old, end sawed off right horn. Call at Hawkins butcher shop in East Brainerd for information.

E. M. POLLOCL.

Now is Your Chance to Visit the South on Low Rates.

Excursion tickets at about half rates will be sold by the Northwestern Line—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry—to certain points in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, on the "Illinois Central," the Louisville & Nashville," the "Queen & Crescent," and the Mobile & Ohio Rys., and to Maycross, Georgia, on December 4th and 18th, and each following alternate Tuesday during January and February.

Tickets will be good sixty days. For full information apply at 159 East Third St., St. Paul, 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

For copy Business Calender for 1889 free, address the above.

Excursion Rates to Southern Points.

December 4th the Northern Pacific Railroad will sell excursion tickets as follows from Brainerd, viz:

Eureka Springs, Arkansas	$31.75
Hot Springs, "	36.85
Marshall, Texas	40.90
Houston, "	46.80
Galveston, "	48.30
San Antonio, "	47.60

And to other points in Arkansas or Texas at correspondingly low rates. These tickets will be good for 30 days, (15 days going and 15 days returning.)

In addition to the above on same date and on the 10th, and each succeeding Tuesday in January, February and March, 1889, excursion tickets will be sold at similar rates to points on the Illinois Central, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisana, to points on the Louisville & Nashville, in Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisana, to points on the Queen & Crescent, in Ohio, Mississippi and Louisana, and to all points on the Mobile & Ohio, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisana, limited to return in 60 days. with a going and returning limit of 15 days.

Round trip tickets to New Orleans and return, with a return limit to May 31st, and a going and returning limit of 5 days in each direction, will be for sale daily until March 30th, 1889, at $56.45, the round trip via Chicago or St. Louis.

Local round trip tickets will be for sale between all points on Northern Pacific line in Minnesota at double the one way rate.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents.

I. U. White now has a complete line of tents for sale at his store on Laurel street. Among other things he has just received a fine line of new rifles and shot guns. Sportsmen can find anything they desire in the line of sporting goods at this place.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It neens enriching also, the nervous system needs toding up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs; his Golden Relief in all pains, and stomach and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

The Mason fruit jar at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

For skates of all descriptions look I. U. White's assortment over.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. 44-1y

The office of Chas. S. Hazen, at the N. P. Refrigerator buildings, will be open every evening from 7:30 to 9 p. m. CHAS. S. HAZEN, Fuel Agent.

That Rarest of Combinations.

True delicacy of flavor with true efficacy of action has been attained in the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. Its pleasant taste and beneficial effects have rendered it immensely popular. It cleanses the System, cures Costiveness, etc. For sale in 50 cts and $1.00 bottles by N. McFadden, Druggist. oct.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 106 Wall street, N. Y.

For Sale by S. & J. W Koop.

R. PARKER,

—DEALER IN—

Confectionery, Nuts,

FRUITS

Cigars and Tobaccos

AGENTS FOR

Tansil's Noted Cigars.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

FRONT ST., BRAINERD, MINN.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express	A 12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A 7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A 7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	A 7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A 7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A 4:20 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES

MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent.

W. S. MELLEN, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'k't A'g't Milwaukee.

ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's otel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, November 22nd, 1888.

In the matter of the estate of William Templeton, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of T. M. Reilly, of Brainerd, in said County, representing, among other things, that William Templeton, late of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1888, at Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, died intestate, and being a resident of this County at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this County, and that the said Petitioner is a friend of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to T. M. Reilly granted.

It Is Ordered, That said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 24th day of December, A. D. 1888, at 2o'clock p. m., at the office of the Judge of Probate in said County.

Ordered Further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1888.

By the Court,
W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.

$500 Reward!

We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 862 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power, in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN.

NEW FALL

UNDERWEAR

AND

HOSIERY.

DAY & MEACHER

Have just opened many new and choice lines of Cashmere, Underwear and Hosiery for the Fall and Winter Trade.

We Call Especial Attention to Our Lot of 50 Dozen

All Wool Shirts and Drawers

A 62 1-2 Cents Each.

DAY & MEACHER'S.

SEE---THE

Boys High Top Shoes at the

BIG 9 Nine

Before buying your fall shoes. Also a full line of gents' shoes. Custom work and repairing carefully done.

R. F. WALTERS,

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors, Blinds

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Office and Mill at foot of Oak Street.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.